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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Wagner Act Boiled Down

Give and Take for Labor

Spanish Fence Going Up

¶ **"Little man, what next?"** is the shuttlecock tossed to and fro from Court to Congress, from Management to Labor, from Public to Politician, as the afterglow of the Wagner Act victory in the Supreme Court lights up several avenues in industrial and social relations which may be strongly affected by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. Boiled down to its essential sirup, the sap from the Wagner tree, as tested and found constitutionally tasteful, means that Congress has the right to regulate labor-management relations in cases where interstate markets might be affected by strikes. In short, industries—the product or services of which enter the national market—may be called upon by Congress to deal collectively with organized labor groups or labor unions may be called upon to refrain from strikes. The Wagner Act, therefore, gives Congress very great powers toward achieving industrial peace. Only a high sense of justice, however, can give Congress the wisdom it will need to properly utilize this power.

¶ **John L. Lewis** admits what has been obvious all along, if publicly unvoiced: namely, that the C. I. O. is out to capture the closed shop in the mass industries. He declares that his organization will be able to show a membership exceeding that of the A. F. of L. within two months. This would mean an army of organized labor totaling in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 workers—a tremendous strength with which Congress under the Wagner provisions would undoubtedly have to deal. Mr. Lewis's organization would stimulate more public confidence if it adopted the attitude of organized business associations in agreeing to work with the new act. But he has seen fit to take the "me first" role.

¶ **While the act assures** Labor of its main objective in the recent sit-down strikes—collective bargaining rights—Mr. Lewis now says he is not prepared to commit his organization to an abandonment of the sit-down method; also he announces that he will oppose any attempt to incorporate the unions, making them legally liable for their own acts. The impression thus created on public thought is that Mr. Lewis proposes to take everything the Wagner Act has to offer and to return for the privilege as little as possible. That is not the way successful bargains are negotiated. Without a just exchange justice functions for neither side.

¶ **The European nations** get down to the business of building a fence of bayonets and battleships around the Spanish War. On Monday at midnight a land and sea patrol begins its watchful march by order of the Non-Intervention Subcommittee in London. The Committee's action coincides with a parliamentary accolade for the British Government's attitude toward the Spanish conflict, especially Britain's determination not to precipitate hostilities by insisting upon entry of British vessels into the port of Bilbao. The decision of the Committee comes at what seems to be a fortuitous time, for Paris official circles discuss the probability that Germany would be relieved if hostilities were isolated, and Italy is likewise hopeful of early termination of the civil war. Indeed, there is some discussion of the practicability of instituting a "truce government" in Spain. Perhaps it might call for no greater change in attitude than in lexicography to turn the truce government into a true government.

¶ **Three air lines** receive medals in New York for having flown some 225,000,000 passenger miles without a fatal accident. They are the Eastern, Northwest, and Pennsylvania Central Airlines. The award brings out the increasing safety of air travel as experts study and apply new knowledge to things on the earth, under the earth and over the earth in their three-dimensional job of speeding human communication. It is announced that while air line traffic has increased with tremendous bounds during the past ten years, fatalities have not increased at all. One speaker at the meeting which marked the awards, refers to the safety movement as a "brotherhood of the Golden Rule." There's an organization which anyone might join with safety.

¶ **Reports coming out** of the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chapel Hill, N. C., verify the assertion that the age for miracles is this age too. Preparations that prevent the warping of wood, render dishes clean à la presto, make it possible for cotton plants to be turned into rayon silk clothing, are only a few of the modern wonders emphasized by this meeting of natural scientists. The obvious question on reading the long list of discoveries, developments and applications in the field of industrial chemistry alone, is to ask why it is not possible for the intelligence which achieves so greatly along lines of physical research to turn with similar effectiveness to the problem of solving humanity's social relations. It is not the fundamental intelligence that is lacking, certainly.

South Advised to Process Whole Cotton Plant to Rayon; Chemist Offers Aid to Farmer

Dishpan Toil Brightened by Use of Compound Replacing Soap

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 15—A preparation to prevent warping of wood, a chemical method of rendering dishes clean without soap, a powerful atacamite cementing material, and favorable results from a seven-year series of experiments looking to economic salvation for 3,000,000 southern cotton growers hit by the trend toward rayon clothing, were among 1937 candidates seeking admission to the wonderland of natural science today, as final reports were presented at the American Chemical Society's ninety-third meeting.

Before the chairman's gavel tapped adjournment, members heard of work completed at North Carolina University by Dr. Frank K. Cameron, which will principally aid cotton farmers, by utilizing the whole cotton plant rather than only the fluffy boll, adding to the production of oil and cellulose. In this way the southern farmer will continue to grow his principal crop, and cotton will continue to reign, though in the final analysis its whole physical make-up will have been changed until it is in effect—rayon.

Dr. Cameron's experiments were intended to prove the feasibility of planting cotton thickly, and after a comparatively short growing season, harvesting the whole plant, baling it for subsequent processing. Oil would be chemically extracted from the seeds, and the residue would be treated to obtain cellulose, the raw material from which rayon is made. In this way the world's textile factories would still continue to demand the south Atlantic states' cotton.

In the Pulp Mill

"It appears that a population of perhaps 3,000,000 whose very existence depends upon raising cotton, must find another crop in order to make a living," asserted Dr. Cameron. "But no such crop has been suggested. A hopeful possibility is to modify and cheapen the growing of cotton.

"Briefly it is proposed to grow the cotton, harvest it by mowing the crop to within a few inches of the ground, recover oil from the seeds, and alpha-cellulose from the residue by appropriate processing or 'pulping.' Many difficulties promptly appeared and others developed, but not one has been insurmountable or seriously inhibitive.

"A definite contribution of the past year has been the discovery that the dried whole cotton plant can be efficiently and economically pulverized in a mill of the hammer type. The product is then in admirable shape for extraction with organic solvents, and the extracted residue for pulping with alkali solutions. The cost of pulverizing should compare favorably with the cost of barking and chipping the woods from which cellulose is now obtained."

Chemists were in agreement with Dr. Cameron that excellent pure white samples of alpha-cellulose suitable for rayon can be prepared from whole cotton, and a comparison with cellulose made from spruce, poplar and pine, showed results

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Open Season Set For Frying Fish

By the Associated Press

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 15

Housewives got a word of advice from the American Chemical Society today:

Look at the calendar before deciding whether to fry, broil, or bake fish.

Fish, it appears from a study announced by Maurice E. Standsby of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, College Park, Md., differ vastly from month to month in their amount of oil.

"Fish having high oil contents," he said, "should never be fried, since the frying process decomposes the highly unstable oil, to give rancid flavors. Some species of fish may be fried at one season when they have a low oil content, but are better broiled or baked at other seasons."

For instance, he said, the season to fry mackerel is in the spring. They should be broiled or baked in late summer or early fall. Late in the year their oil content rises nearly 30 per cent.

Experts Ponder Economic Liberty For Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—With the appointment, last night, of a joint Philippine-American committee of experts to work out a new economic status between the island commonwealth and the United States, the first step toward revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act appears to have been taken.

The committee, composed of technical authorities, will work out a plan or plans for economic relationships to be applicable either if the present 10-year transition period continues, if President Quezon's suggestion of independence in 1938 or 1939 is adopted, or if some other political arrangemenet is reached.

Economic Independence

The objective is to prepare Philippine economic independence to match political independence. For this task, the dependence of the islands upon the free American market must be reduced, but not too sharply. There has been a strong feeling in the islands, shared by many authorities in the United States, that the economic terms of the Tydings-McDuffie law are too stringent.

These provisions would have placed an export tax on Philippine exports to the United States, amounting to 5 per cent of the American tariff in 1940, and rising to 25 per cent in 1946, after which the full tariff would apply.

Now, the experts are talking of a much longer transition period, to permit the Philippine sugar, coconut, shell-button and other industries to adjust themselves to competition in world markets. Such an adjustment would be equally advisable whether the Islands become politically independent in 1938 or 1946. Experts feel, if the Islands are thrown into economic chaos upon becoming nominally independent, they not only would suffer severely but would be a more ready prey for aggressive nations. With future American responsibility for the Islands poorly defined, such economic chaos, followed perhaps by political breakdown or international aggression, would tend to draw the United States back into the Far East.

Isolationists Back Move

It is far from certain that Congress would favor a long-range program of economic adjustment. The interests—beet and cane sugar, cottonseed oils, etc. — which were largely instrumental in pushing through the present independence law, are expected to urge an immediate cutting of all ties with the islands. With them may be joined such isolationists as fear Far Eastern involvement and interpret economic concessions as continued involvement.

The present temper of Congress is strongly for severing connections with the islands. The drive for even earlier independence than now fixed by law is led by both Republicans and Democrats. Former supporters of the Hoover Administration, which favored retaining the islands for a much longer period, are now urging speedy independence, among them notably Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member for the House Ways and Means Committee.

Therefore, the committee of experts has to reckon not only with economic facts, but the political realities. Economically speaking, the expert trend seems to be toward a humane but Spartan regime for the islands: sufficiently limited concessions to force the spoiled-child sugar industry to stand on its own feet, and to bring about needed readjustments in the whole economic picture. By this is envisaged crop diversification with much subsistence farming, development of local manufactures, and the growth of new exports—particularly the rich Philippine minerals like gold, iron ore, chromite, manganese, and copper.

Peace Conference In Canada Strike Called in Detroit

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized:

At Detroit officers of the United Automobile Workers of America and General Motors officials arranged to confer today in an attempt to settle the strike in the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Ont. Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, vice-presidents of the U. A. W. A., planned to meet C. E. Wilson, vice-president of the corporation, and other general motors officials.

Mr. Hall said a strike Monday in General Motors plants in the United States "is likely" if the corporation's domestic plants attempt to handle any of the export business normally done by the Oshawa factories.

While the American strike front was relatively quiet, several provinces across the border were plagued by labor disputes. Five thousand Montreal garment workers were under orders to strike today.

Fifteen union officers and sympathizers arrested after police and deputies evicted 120 sit-down strikers at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. plant at Detroit were held in jail but the strikers were released under bond. Most of the strikers against whom police used tear gas were women.

An agreement on collective bargaining, seniority and procedure for considering grievances was signed last night by the Chrysler Motor Corporation and U. A. W. A. officials.

Details of labor developments in Canada and U. S.: Page 4.

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Powers Cordon Around Spain Set April 19

Near Sea Battle Governed British Cabinet's Bilbao Policy

Control Plan Costly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—The process of restricting the Spanish civil war to Spaniards went forward a big step today when the International Control Board, after a series of delays which seemed interminable, fixed April 19 as the date when the control scheme for the land and sea frontiers of Spain shall come into force.

The scheme is highly complicated, necessitating the appointment of no less than 835 observers, and is very expensive, the cost being estimated at the best part of £1,000,000 yearly. But in the present rather chastened temper of the erstwhile interventionist powers it is expected that no insuperable difficulties will arise, despite the fact that neither Loyalists nor Insurgents have accepted the scheme and that the air is still wide open for the despatch of help to either side.

Has Cleared Air

The International Non-Intervention Committee itself, far from anticipating further trouble, is now seeking to arrange for the withdrawal of "volunteers." Thus instead of the verbal war round the Foreign Office table in the Locarno Room degenerating into a general war, the talks have really helped to ventilate grievances and to show the way out.

Meanwhile Sir John Simons' declaration in the House of Commons debate yesterday that it was the danger from mines which caused the Government to advise British ships not to enter Bilbao, has been followed by a communication from the British consul at Bilbao today that not only is the harbor entrance free from mines but that the shore batteries are adequate to defend merchant shipping in territorial waters. On the face of it, this information knocks the bottom out of the Government's case.

But much more lies behind than came out during the Commons discussion, as the Monitor is now able to disclose.

Operating on High Seas

When Sir John spoke yesterday of Gen. Francisco Franco's warships having established a "close" blockade, most people thought he meant close to shore and within the three-mile limit. Actually General Franco's warships have been operating well outside of the territorial waters, and British destroyers were having to intervene to prevent insurgent warships from seizing British ships on the high seas. In the case of the S. S. Thorpehall last

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Mexico Extends Social Reform Plan

President Tours Interior to Study Steps for Developing States

Is Warmly Greeted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The recent visit of President Cardenas to the State of Oaxaca has focused attention upon this southern region and resulted in the formulation of a program for the development of the natural resources and social life of the State.

The presidential sojourn in Oaxaca lasted for three weeks, during which time an intensive study of local problems was made. This survey was typical of those made in each region visited by President Cardenas, who spends much of his time traveling to the various sections of the country and talking and planning with the peoples of the region visited for the solution of their problems.

Experts with Party

Accompanying the President, or following him, is a large staff of government experts. When the President arrives in a community he holds conferences with local officials and citizens, who present their problems and requests to him directly. These problems are carefully tabulated and turned over to the government experts to study.

When the root of the local difficulties is discovered, the government planning groups make a survey of the problem and submit their reports to the President, who then co-operates with them and with the local authorities to evolve a plan of action. In this manner the finest experts of the government departments are working upon the problems of Mexico's remote regions and attempting to bring their ancient methods of operation into harmony with the modern Mexican state.

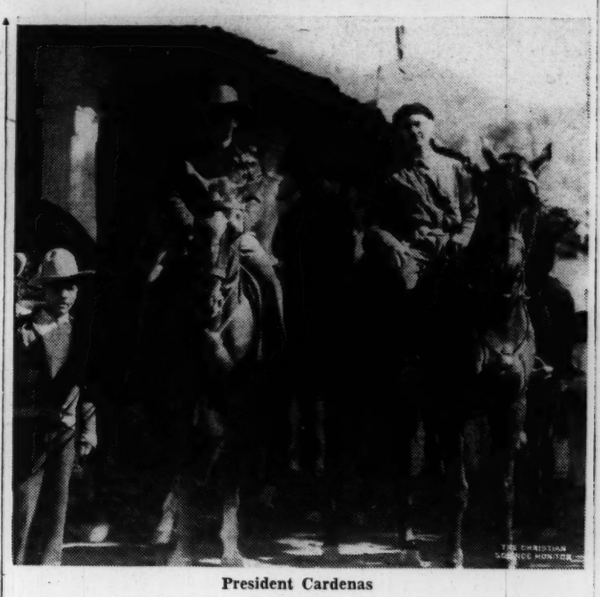
Study Past and Future

President Cardenas stated that the future of Oaxaca is being planned through a study of its past, as manifested in regional characteristics and its archeological remains. These, he said, were of value not only from the point of view of speculative science, but as indexes to the type of action which would be best suited to the peoples of the state.

One of the projects of primary interest is the building of the Pan-American Highway through the state. For this 100,000 pesos, or approximately $28,000, has been appropriated to extend the highway from Oaxaca City to Puerto Angel on the Pacific coast. This will provide one link in the great roadway destined to connect the two Americas. A study is also being made for the building of a network of roads to connect the isolated district in the Sierra of Ixtlan, a mountain region visited by the President, with Oaxaca City.

During the current year the National Railway will spend 500,000 pesos ($140,000) to improve the equipment and roadway of the Mexico City-Oaxaca Railway, and

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)



President Cardenas

The Chief Executive of Mexico Is Shown Here in One of the Cities of the State of Oaxaca, Which He Recently Toured. Accompanying Him Is Waldo Frank, American Writer and Lecturer

Three Lines Share In Safety Honors For Travel by Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Awarding by the National Safety Council of medals to three commercial transport companies in recognition of their having flown 225,000,000 passenger miles without a fatal accident was viewed here today as emphasizing the important improvements in safe flying which have occurred in recent years.

First of their kind to be given, the awards went to Eastern Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Pennsylvania Central Airlines. They were announced here last night at the eighth annual dinner of the greater New York safety conference. Presentation of the medals is expected hereafter to be an annual event.

Eastern Airlines was the winner of the award for a company operating more than 50,000,000 passenger miles annually, and the medal was accepted in behalf of the concern by Capt. Edward Rickenbacker, its general manager. In six years of operation, during which its fleet of airplanes has covered nearly 142,000,000 miles, the system has had no fatal accidents.

Other Safety Awards

In the class operating less than 50,000,000 miles annually, Northwest Airlines was said to have flown its equipment since 1927 without a fatality.

A special award was given Pennsylvania Central airlines for its record of no passenger fatalities between 1930 and 1936, during which period the company flew its equipment more than 36,000,000 miles.

While airline traffic has increased enormously during the past decade, accidents per mile on American airlines have remained virtually stationary, it was announced by Maj. R. W. Schroeder, representing the bureau of air commerce in the Department of Commerce.

Safety at Sea

Safety on the seas also has progressed to a point where American ships are among the safest afloat, according to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Colonel Johnson praised the Merchants Marine Act of 1936 as one of the foremost steps in promoting safety at sea.

"Since the Morro Castle disaster, significant steps have been taken," he said. "Regulations have been revised and amended to the extent that when recommendations have been fully met, a recurrence of such sea disasters will be virtually impossible."

At the annual meeting an address by John McDowell, formerly moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, described the safety movement as inspired by brotherhood and the golden rule. It was Dr. McDowell to whom credit was given for having aroused a group of business men to the need of forming the national safety organization to lessen suffering and protect human life.

Hope of Americas Centers on Being Peace Inspiration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — The stabilizing influence of the Americas "in a world which is woefully in need of sanity and balance"—a phrase from Secretary of State Hull's Pan-American Day speech—stands forth today as an epitome of American foreign policy at this juncture.

The declarations of President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State upon this inter-continental occasion reflect an increasing desire to spread Pan-American doctrine to Europe.

"We must continually and unremittingly use the full strength of our continental solidarity," said Secretary Hull, "to advance the cause of peace and to improve the welfare of our peoples, insofar as that is possible through international efforts. If we in the Western Hemisphere can persevere and succeed, we can make a vitally important contribution to world peace."

Many Contacts

It is evident that while the Administration prosecutes its relationships with the European situation through many contacts with British and imperial statesmen, with the mission of Norman H. Davis and the special diplomatic activities of Ambassador William C. Bullitt, there is going on a parallel movement in the Americas.

The basic effort is to preserve as large as possible an area in the world where the rules of international law are respected, where peace prevails, and where the canons of international civilization are still valid.

Secretary Hull set up the list of requisites for decent international living in his speech, marking them as achievements of the inter-American conference. They were:

To sustain all elements of relationship which are essential to a peaceful, orderly and progressive world.

To trust in each other.

To reject all policies which would shake trust or undermine mutual pledges of peace.

To abstain from interference in the affairs of others.

To observe international agreements if peace is to prevail.

To live in accordance with revitalized and mutually accepted rules of international law, as the essential foundation for a peaceful community of nations.

Pledge

This code of morals impinges at many points upon the danger zones in Europe. For instance, the pledge to refrain from interference in the affairs of others touches the current interventionist movements in Spain, or the threats of intervention in Czechoslovakia, in Austria and elsewhere that wars are being fought or are threatened on the basis not of direct conflict between nations, but of civil war and intervention.

The contribution of the Americas to world peace, said Secretary Hull, is possible "because the influence of this Hemisphere is completely disinterested.

"We wish to live and let live. We covet no man's land or property. Our influence can therefore be exerted without ulterior motive in favor of the causes we hold most precious, and which we feel are essential to the preservation of our civilization. I believe we would be shirking our responsibility if we did not continuously strive toward these ends. Through devotion to peace, in principle and in deed, our countries can properly exert an urgently needed stabilizing influence in a world which is woefully in need of sanity and balance."

This call to action to save world peace is new and striking. It indicates the quickened awareness of the American administration of overseas threats, and may point the way to more tangible steps when a precise program is worked out.

Davis Mission Spurs Line-Up Of Democracies

London Parleys Indicate Close Solidarity With Britain and France

Parleys Ending

No Prospect of Immediate Move for General Appeasement From U. S. Group

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15 — America's exploratory peace mission, headed by Mr. Norman H. Davis, can be said now on the basis of authoritative information to have reached the point where for the present little further can be accomplished.

Considerable useful information has been gathered, certain misunderstandings have been clarified and the ground work has been laid for future steps toward better economic and financial relations between the United States and Britain and France. However it is now clear that the American attitude toward war debts blocks any American participation in the current negotiations going on here towards the improvement of Anglo-French relations with Germany.

Using the good offices of Belgium, a tentative approach is being made here to bridge the gulf with Germany as the path to settlement in Western Europe. But it is felt both in British and French quarters that finances and credit concessions to Germany provide the key to success.

Exhaustive Soundings

Accordingly, both have sounded out Mr. Davis exhaustively on the possible extent of American willingness to join in a financial arrangement for the benefit of Germany. In each instance Mr. Davis has been forced to state both that his credentials exclude financial matters, and that the United States is unlikely either to agree to a drastic scaling-down of the debts or to new loans to any European country at this time.

The result has been the conclusion by all parties concerned that this first step toward the alleviation of Europe's tension will have to be handled without any assistance from across the Atlantic. Pending success in such local efforts, there appears little or nothing more that the United States can do at the moment to aid in the general appeasement.

It is quite apparent that Britain and France are not ready for any comprehensive move either in economic demobilization or for limitations on the arms race. In fact, any initiative of the type suggested in Washington during the winter would be most unpopular, unless the United States were ready to throw some substantial contributions into the pot. Mr. Davis can offer no such contributions.

U. S. with Democracies

There has, however, been one significant result of the Davis conversations. Whether by design or accident the impression has been created that Mr. Davis' visit here indicates increasing solidarity of the United States with Britain and France. Information both from Rome and Berlin indicates considerable suspicion and concern based on the succession of highly publicized meetings between the officials of these governments, beginning with the Runciman visit to Washington and ending with the Davis discussions here. Germany and Italy unquestionably suspect the United States of being drawn increasingly into the British-French orbit.

Whether President Roosevelt intended to give this impression when he sent Mr. Davis to London no one knows. The fact is, however, that while Mr. Davis has talked exhaustively with British and French officials no real or successful effort has been made to contact the Germans or Italians. Though the Germans and Italians have equally made no effort to contact Mr. Davis, the appearance of a deliberate intention for drawing closer together the democratic powers has been intensified.

Result Uncertain

The effect of this impression may well be to quiet Germany and Italy. On the other hand, it tends to weaken the possibility of the United States acting in the role of intermediary.

It is understood that the British would welcome a declaration that the United States will keep up in naval construction, particularly as to big battleships, with Britain.

The American approach, of course, is not limited to the Davis Mission here. Ambassador Bullitt is also working along the same general line at Paris, but on a different tack. Mr. Bullitt, it is understood, would prefer to have the United States act directly as intermediary between France and Germany, on the theory that by bringing these two together independently of other political questions in Europe, a most important obstacle would be removed to the general appeasement. There remains, therefore, the possiblity that Mr. Bullitt may produce something even if Mr. Davis cannot.

Clocks in 18 States Go Ahead One Hour Beginning April 25

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Daylight saving time will go into effect at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, April 25, in 18 states, parts of Canada, and on approximate dates in 10 other countries or territories, five of which are in Europe, the Merchants' Association of New York announced today.

Publishing its annual survey of daylight saving observances, the association reported that the most notable addition to American cities moving their clocks ahead an hour would be Denver, Colo. Daylight saving time also will be observed in Atlanta, Ga., and a campaign to make use of it is being carried on in Spartansburg, S. C.

"In New York State the observance in 1937 will be the same as it was in 1936 and will include practically all of the large towns and cities save Rochester and Syracuse," the survey reports.

Daylight saving time will be observed generally throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware, according to the association, and in part in Maine, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

"A marked growth of interest in daylight saving time has been shown in New England during the past year," the report continues. "Most noteworthy is the increased application of the system in New Hampshire, where, despite a state law prohibiting the public display of daylight saving time, the list of towns which will adjust the hours of their industrial establishments, stores and offices to the new time has more than doubled since 1936.

"It is estimated that over 90 per cent of the towns in Maine and over 80 per cent of those in New Hampshire will, to all practical purposes, be operating on daylight saving time."

While no official adoption of daylight saving time in Minneapolis was reported, the association said many business establishments in that city will observe the system unofficially.

In most cases where daylight saving time is employed in the United States and Canada, the system is to go into effect on April 25—the last Sunday in April—and continue until Sept. 26—the last Sunday in September.

Labrador and Newfoundland are to observe daylight saving time from May 2 to Oct. 2. Most cities and towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will make the time change. Principal Canadian changes include those for Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa.

Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State and the Channel Islands are expected to observe the time change from April 18 to Oct. 2. Other European time changes include those of France, effective from April 3 to Oct. 2; Belgium, from April 4 to Oct. 3; Holland, from May 22 to Oct. 3, and Portugal, from April 3 to Oct. 2.

In South America, Argentina will observe daylight saving time from Sept. 1, 1937, until March 1, 1938. The Falkland Islands will be on daylight saving time from Sept. 25 of this year to March 19, 1938.

In Central America, British Honduras clocks will be advanced 30 minutes on Oct. 1, to continue until Feb 14, 1938.

New Zealand will advance its clocks 30 minutes on Sept. 12 and keep them at that point until April 24, 1938. Clocks in the Gold Coast will be advanced 30 minutes on Sept. 1, to continue until Dec. 31.

Trailers Bring Profits and a Problem

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 15 (AP)—The West beckoned a record-breaking summer tourist trade today while wondering what to do about trailer traffic.

Predictions that visitors will flock in unprecedented numbers to Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast playgrounds this summer were coupled with some concern that the region is not prepared to accommodate a flow of house-on-wheels.

Said W. D. Rishel, president of the Utah Automobile Association, oldest tourist bureau in the United States:

"The 1937 tourist season will give Utah $2,000,000—and a problem; the latter because, like every western state, Utah is lacking in camps for trailer tourists. We expect a greater number of trailers to enter the state than ever before. Where to put them is our problem."

Colorado has taken the lead in seeking to handle the trailer problem. Urging officials of every city and town to build trailer camps, the Colorado Board of Health sent out model plans calling for space for 60 automobiles and trailers.

R. G. Cole, manager of the Idaho Automobile Association, said, "If trailers keep increasing we'll have to do something about sanitation and health regulations next year."

J. C. Gregory of Seattle, Washington Automobile Club executive, said the Evergreen State does not regard its trailer problem as serious. Most auto camps, Mr. Gregory added, are installing outside electric connections and enlarging parking space.

Oregon has a law requiring that house trailers be equipped with sanitary appliances. Nevada's local police keep an eye on trailer camp health conditions, Arizona permits only overnight camping of trailers along roadsides, and New Mexico's Tourist Bureau intends, it says, to "start thinking about" that State's trailer-increase problem.

Pending in California is a law providing complete state regulation of trailer camps.

Heaviest Snow in Lansing

LANSING, Mich., April 15 (AP)—The heaviest snowfall of the year, 6.8 inches, made highway transportation treacherous and caused scrapers to be placed in service in the Lansing area today. State highway officials said the condition was localized.

Garden Week in Virginia
APRIL 26 - MAY 1

Combine a visit to Springtime with a glimpse of old Virginia Gardens, open to the public only at this time, and to reconstructed Williamsburg. FIVE DAY ALL EXPENSE TRIP, April 28 to May 2. $44.50, up, from New York by Old Dominion Line. Longer stays if desired.

PERSONAL TRAVEL ADVICE without increased cost on steamship, hotel, railroad, airplane. Travel—east or west; in fact ANYWHERE.

Donald N. Swain
Travel Agency
In Mead's Department Store
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Rogers Peet

There is hardly anything in the world, wrote Ruskin, that some man can not make a little worse, and sell a litte cheaper.

The people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey.

But sooner or later Experience is its own reminder that *"the best is cheapest in the end."*

No doubt that accounts for the many new acquaintances we are making this Spring!

A wide variety of Spring suits and overcoats at $45, $50 and $55.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET
at Bromfield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

Wonders of Research: Filling in Map

Explorers bring home geographical record of the island of New Guinea, with specimens for museum and with photos, and tell story of rescue—Plant quarantine made necssary by air travel.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the few remaining "unknown" portions of the earth, the interior of the Indian Archipelago island of New Guinea, heard the whirr of a plane's propeller and felt the splash of pontoons a year ago, as an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History in New York landed in the tropical hinterland of the vast island.

Today, expedition members are back in New York. More than 400 species of mamals, 2000 different plants and half a ton or more of implements and weapons were gained, in addition to an extensive collection of photos. Dr. Richard Archbold, leader of the group, found that the natives really were living in the Stone Age, as J. G. Hides and W. P. Chinnery, the original British explorers, reported two years or so ago.

The party filled in large blank spaces on the map of the island. With a giant amphibian plane to maintain their line of supplies, dropping packages where landings were impossible, the explorers penetrated to the sources of the Fly River, deep in the mountainous region that forms the island's backbone.

Towering peaks there range up to 16,000 feet in altitude, supporting snow fields and glaciers within a few degrees of the equator. The plane enabled the party to obtain the first authoritative topographical data about surrounding areas previously inaccessible to explorers.

The wrecking of the plane in a storm at Port Moresby cut short the expedition's work and left the main party stranded on the Fly River some 800 miles from the coast. The members were rescued by boat and borrowed plane however, after traveling part way down the river on hastily constructed rafts.

Wide World

Amphibion of New Guinea Explorers
Dropped Packages to Camps Where There Was No Landing Space. Here Shown Moored on Fly River

Planes Inspected For Stopping Crop Pests

Undesirable aliens in the form of insects and plant destroying fungi are gaining entrance to the United States as stowaways on airliners, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared recently.

Juxt as noxious weeds like the dandelion, hawkweeds, dodder and other pasture no-goods came into the conutry on the shoes of early immigrants from Europe, so new threats to farm crops are entering via air travel, the Secretary said. He disclosed that federal plant inspectors found 20 species of insects on plant material in the Graf Zeppelin on one of its stops in the United States. Six of these were not known in this conutry, he said. Last year the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine inspected 3000 planes from foreign countries at 16 ports of entry, intercepting, Wallace said, "a thousand lots or prohibited plant material."

Forsythias Bloom For Their Centennial

As New England's Forsythias burst in fountains of yellow, a bulletin from Harvard's Arnold Arboretum reminds one that it was just 100 years ago that he first of these Old World shrubs were introduced.

All the plants in this genus have yellow blooms and all can be grown in many different kinds of soil, asserts Dr. Donald Wyman. They withstand the trying conditions of the city garden much better than many native shrubs. Only one, the greenstem forsythia, has autumn color, this shrub turning a lovely purplish red.

Forsythias should not be planted too closely, should be 8 to 10 feet from a walk, should be allowed to droop gracefully to the ground, and are best pruned after flowering.

Curie Book Restudies Radioactivity Theme

At the time of her passing, Mme. Pierre Curie had just finished a new book on radioactivity which now appears, after having been prepared for publication by her daughter and son-in-law. It is in one volume, about half the length of her much-valued "Traité de Radioactivité" printed in 1910, and is intended for the student rather than the specialist.

Frederick Soddy in reviewing "Mme Curie's Swan Song" in the British scientific journal, Nature, states that about one fourth of the book deals with ionization of gases, cathode-, X- and positive rays, and that not until Chapter 7 is radioactivity commenced. "It is somewhat disconcerting," he comments, to find a subject so new already . . . just one more burden on an overloaded curriculum."

Transit of Mercury Leaves Astronomers Out

A realistic preview of the May 11 transit of Mercury across the face of the sun is shown at the Hayden Planetarium during April. The tiny planet appears as a speck of black moving like a shadow across the solar surface.

"Transits of Mercury," said Dr. Clyde Fisher, Planetarium director, are always interesting, for they give us an opportunity to study the planet against a brilliant background. So far as we know, Mercury has little, if any, atmosphere."

The last transit of Mercury took place in 1927. Since that time there has been vast progress in the development of instruments, so hat the event on May 11 may bring new information to astronomers. The only unfortunate part is that the coming transit can be seen only from a belt running from northern Africa, through India to the Philippines, where there are few astronomers.

Modern Agriculture Borrows From Ancient

United States Department of Agriculture plant hunters are at work in Asiatic Turkey today, searching for Old World plants that might become agriculturally important in the United States.

There, where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers rise in the mountains of the interior, are fertile valleys where clovers, alfalfa and other legumes grow under crimatic conditions similar to America and give promise of usefulness to western civilization. Dr. F. L. Wellman, bureau horticulturist, is particularly interested in fruits and vegetables new to America, in particular a type of melon which natives grow to tremendous size. Some weigh as much as 150 pounds.

Scouts' Treasure Hunt Provided by Museum

Some 1500 Boy Scouts, representing New York City's five boroughs, swarmed over the New York Museum of Science and Indutsry recently, in a modified treasure hunt. The clues they sought, as they roamed from railroad transportation to communications and to electro-technology, were in the form of placard information, which would enable them to fill in correctly the blanks on questionnaires they carried. These were prepared by the WPA teaching staff assigned to the Museum.

Sun-Ray Water Heaters Used by Californians

A steady growth of popularity for the solar-type hot water heater is reported in southern California. In this region, where sunny days total more than nine months of the year, many householders get along comfortably without spending a cent for heating hot water. Those who want steaming hot water combine solar heaters with gas, electric or furnace coils.

An exhaustive study of solar heating methods has been made at the University of California Experiment Station by Dr. F. A. Brooks, associate agricultural engineer. His report, Bulletin 602, is available for the asking, but he is forced to decline entering into correspondence with prospective solar heater builders. All types from a simple iron tank lashed on a roof to intricate piping arrangements are discussed.

Soviet Schools Win Praise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—While recognizing certain definite resemblances in the educational systems of Italy, Germany and Russia, contributors to the fourth anniversary symposium of the New School for Social Research, under way here today, appear to prefer the policies of the latter state.

Both Italy and Germany were denounced for totalitarian school systems by faculty members assigned to deal with educational problems in those countries at a meeting yesterday. The speaker commenting upon Soviet Russia, however, discussed its school plan with obvious sympathy.

Referred to popularly as "the university in exile," the institution brought together Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, formerly a member of the German Reichstag; Prof. Max Ascoli, Italian liberal author and lecturer, and Dr. Goodwin Watson, professor of psychology at Columbia University, to discuss the problems of education in totalitarian states. Dr. Wunderlich and Professor Ascoli, faculty members of the school, were quick to criticize the bad features of education in their respective countries.

Referring to the militaristic nature of modern German education, Dr. Wunderlich warned that "the great steamroller of collectivism threatens the Western democracies with the concentrated power of a highly gifted nation."

Italian education is permeated by political influences, and is employed by the Fascist Party to promote whatever ends which politicians may have in view, according to Professor Ascoli. He noted that the system lacked creativeness, originality and even passionate earnestness, and was dedicated to "the cult for deeds and disregard of theories."

The efforts of Soviet Russia to eliminate illiteracy among its peoples compared favorably with those undertaken in India by Great Britain, Dr. Watson remarked at yesterday's symposium.

"Children benefit especially because of the splendid pattern of adult-child relationships which seem to prevail in homes, schools, camps, theaters, clubs, on the streets and even in institutions for the delinquent," he said. "Children are not ordered about, scolded, nagged, pushed or hit. They cluster about their teachers in affectionate intimacy.

"Undubtedly a Soviet child transported to some of our New York public schools would feel that he had been thrust into hellish and intolerable regimentation. No discussion of educational freedom can omit the high quality of these relationships."

Pilgrimage Plans Arranged for Day At Cape Henry, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA BEACH, N. C.—The landing of the first permanent English settlers in America will be celebrated April 24 and 25 at Virginia Beach and at Cape Henry, Va. Ceremonies will be held in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival at Cape Henry of the Jamestown colonists in April, 1607.

A business session Saturday, April 24, at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, will be followed by a luncheon. That night a Governor's ball will be held at the hostelry.

The annual pilgrimage to the historic cape site will be formed Sunday at 1 p. m. at The Hague, Norfolk. At 3 p. m. at the First Landing Dune, Fort Story, Cape Henry, there will be memorial and patriotic exercises held under the auspices of the Cape Henry Pilgrimage Committee at the shrine erected in 1935 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists.

In 1607, the original colonists, before sailing up the James river to found their settlement at Jamestown, are said to have disembarked briefly at Cape Henry and to have planted there a crude wooden cross.

Thus beginning their life in America, the colonists in time triumphed over difficulties and disasters. As business and commerce developed, a signal light was erected at Cape Henry, to guide ships entering the bay at night. This was accomplished by means of a bonfire of pine knots, kept up by relays of men on an eminence known as Black Beard's Hill.

With the expansion of trade, however, piracy spread. Lawlessness brought about the passage of a resolution by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1727, recognizing the need for a light at Cape Henry. In 1752, another act was passed, stating that "the erecting and maintaining a lighthouse at Cape Henry will greatly conduce to the safety and preservation of ships and other vessels coming nito and going out of the Bay of Chesapeake."

For the support of the lighthouse a duty of two pence per ton was levied by Virginia and Maryland on ships in the bay. A committee was appointed to attend to the erection of a suitable structure at the point.

On Nov. 13, 1789, the General Assembly of Virginia authorized the Governor to convey to the United States government two acres of land at Cape Henry. Under Act of Congress, approved March 26, 1790, a tower was built in 1791 on the hill of loose rock and sand where the first English colonists landed. Still standing as a silent sentinel of the years, the old brick lighthouse is credited with being the first erected by the Federal Government. A new tower rises near the site, but the old one remains suggestive of its importance in the past.

Taxi War Threat Ends in New York As Old Rate Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Threats of a taxicab fare war here faded into nothingness here today following the meeting of 19 of the 25 fleet owners affiliated with the Sunshine-Radio System, which operates 2400 of New York City's 13,600 taxicabs. The meeting came close on the heels of a 33 1-3 per cent cut in cab fares by the Sunshine system yesterday—a reduction which immediately was met by opposition from the police, from taxicab drivers and other operators, with indications that the action of the system's management would be taken into the courts to try to compel it to abide by the rate regulations fixed by the city.

This opposition became so strongly crystalized that the meeting of the operators who formed the Sunshine System was called and the whole question put up to them.

Otto Gutfreund, president of the Sunshine concern, held that the lowered charge would encourage more riding, stimulate business and thus increase both the earnings of drivers and the company. He recalled that taxicabs were only 30 per cent occupied by passengers and that even if the amount of business were doubled, the capacity still would be taxed only to 60 per cent.

It is not the first time Mr. Gutfreund has attracted attention, for only last year his fleet of new Sunshine cabs with "slide open" tops appeared on the streets with such blatant horns that police ordered modification of the tone. Four years ago he sought a 25 per cent slash in cab fares, but his proposal was resisted successfully by the United Taxicab Board of Trade.

New York World Fair Site Filling and Grading Done

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15 — With grading and filling of its 1216-acre site at Flushing Meadows, Queens, finally completed, the New York World's Fair of 1939 was well on the way toward initial building operations today.

Directors of the exposition announced that the entire site had been turned over to the fair corporation and that it was ready for the start of construction of the hundreds of buildings needed to portray the theme of "the World of Tomorrow."

Within 190 working days, 6,700,000 cubic yards of ash fill and meadow mat were excavated, moved and leveled, officials reported. The grading cost $2,200,000.

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Coal Official Admits Alleged Bomb Conspirator on Pay Roll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—With all the aplomb of men discussing the weather, three shambling Kentucky mountaineers told a scarcely believing Senate Committee that an official of the respectable Harlan County Coal Operators' Association had given them 15 sticks of dynamite and told them to "blow up" a veteran organizer of the United Mine Workers of America.

The organizer was 72-year-old Lawrence Dwyer, the three men were Chris Patterson, Larkin Baker and Richard C. Tackett; and the official of the association was "Ben" Unthank, who has dropped out of sight for the past month.

More and more as the grim story was revealed by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee the story of a reign of terror in the soft coal barony of 50-mile-wide Harlan County, Ky., came to light, a story seemingly incredible yet supported by the corroborative detail not only of the mine victims but the agents themselves.

The three witnesses yesterday made no hesitancy in admitting their share in the affair, latest against the veteran "Peggy" Dwyer, whose house in the mountain soft coal fastness of Harlan, has been dynamited twice, and again and again he has escaped while others in his car have been hit from ambush.

Makes Grim Admissions

Today, George S. Ward, $4800-a-year secretary of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, told the committee:

1. That he had not kept full records of the association's expenditures, because he had anticipated an investigation.

2. That he could not account for about $5000 in last year's expenditures;

3. That "Ben" Unthank got $150 a month from the association with a free hand in expenses and no questions asked as to his assistants, as he "covered the whole county";

4. That Unthank had received $2327 in January and February, 1937, upon which no accounting was asked, most of which went to "keep under observation" a dozen C. I. U. union organizers who had invaded Harlan County.

5. That he, Ward, had purposely avoided learning the names of the men hired by Unthank.

6. That Ward was chairman of the Republican Committee in Harlan County, while F. J. Dickinson, president of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association, was chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

7. That the coal operators' association which employs Unthank contributes $1200 a year to the Boy Scouts and $500 to the Girl Scouts.

Fought Kentucky Bills

Mr. Ward also explained that while the Kentucky Legislature was in session he had moved to Frankfurt and fought several bills, one of them to redeem company script at par; another to prohibit coal companies from paying salaries of deputy sheriffs; another requiring health certificates from miners before entering mines. All the bills were defeated. This testimony was given immediately after Mr. Ward had found himself unable to account for an expenditure of approximately $5000.

While Mr. Ward testified the three Kentuckians who admitted yesterday to having been employed to "blow up" Dwyer were in the small committee room. They told, without hesitation, that Unthank had paid them between $30 to $100 for the unsuccessful job. The committee audience laughed uneasily at the casual evidence. Dwyer was staying at the Parrott Hotel in Pineville, Ky., at the time, and testified the explosion ripped off the side wall "and slammed me and the bed against the ceiling." He said he sustained "only a few scratches." He told the committee he had been ambuscaded "so many times I can't recall them all."

Patterson, one of the three dynamiters, said he was convicted and served 10 months in the penitentiary, until given "a full and free pardon" by former Gov. Ruby Laffoon. Though the three men willingly agreed on joint responsibility for the attack, each denied that he had set off the explosion individually. Patterson alone came to trial.

Involves Prosecutor

Tackett, one of the coal company deputies, who appeared in blue overalls, explained drily that he had consulted with Walter B. Smith, prosecuting attorney for Bell County, in which Pineville is situated, as to the best way of getting the dynamite to Dwyer's dwelling.

Tackett said he was paid $30 for his part of the job. He had been in custody for several months, he said, because he feared "the boys would take me for a ride" for giving the committee information. Unthank looked after his family for six months while he was in jail, pending trial for the Dwyer blast, he testified, paid him a year's salary after his release, and let him use a company-owned house.

Baker, in turn, calmly testified he had looked around for five or six months during 1933-34 "to get a man" to kill Dwyer at the request of Unthank, who was then Chief Deputy Sheriff of Harlan County.

Continuing the testimony today, Senator La Follette repeatedly asked Mr. Ward why he had not ascertained the names of the "12 or 15 men" hired in January, this year, to keep track of the batch of union organizers.

"I just don't want to know who he's got on there," said Mr. Ward stubbornly.

"Are you, or are you not, afraid to know who Mr. Unthank is paying money to, because of what those employees might be doing?" demanded Senator La Follette.

"I can't give any better answer than I did," said Mr. Ward after a pause.

Expaining the purpose of the $2300 advance to Unthank in January and February, Mr. Ward said it was to enable him "to put on a sufficient number of men to keep the U. N. M. W. organizers under observation, see what they got and what they did."

"Does the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association take any part in politics?" demanded Senator La Follette.

"No, sir, we do not!" said Mr. Ward emphatically.

"Who is chairman of the local Republican committee?"

"I am" (laughter).

"Who is chairman of the Democratic committee?"

"F. J. Dickinson."

"Who is he?"

"President of the Harlan Coal Operators," replied Mr. Ward.

Textiles Urge Tariff Cuts

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The World Textile Conference voted today to recommend world-wide reduction "of unreasonable trade barriers." The word "unreasonable" was inserted as a compromise following a sharp debate over a proposal by A. Ford Hinrichs, United States Government adviser, that it recommend tariff reductions, particularly "in favor of countries undertaking the progressive improvement of labor conditions."

After the conference adopted a series of recommendations from its special economics committee, Juitsu Kitiako, Japanese Government representative, proposed an additional recommendation that "in the interests of enlarging world trade, governments should take every opportunity for removing trade barriers."

Sir Firoz Kahn Noon, delegate from India, declared "the Indian textile industry would be wiped out by Japanese competition if trade barriers were removed."

James Bell, British workers' advisor, said he was opposed to tariff barriers in general, but added:

"If trade barriers are for the protection of labr standards, then they shuld be maintained."

Among other recommendations adopted were:

"That an international tri-partite committee might ze set up within the International Labor Organization to study measures necessary to achieve prosperity and social justice in the textile industry."

"That governments might contempalte the establishment of an intrnational commission to consider prduction and prices in the textile idustry as a whole."

The report of the Economics Committee said there appeared to be substantial agreement among the 200 delegates that "there are distinct possibilities of relating some reduction in trade barriers, which now obstruct world commerce in textile goods, with the general leveling-up of labor standards in the industry."

Exploring possibilities of a "simultaneous raising of wages and lowering of prices" in the industry, the report said "the chief reason for the slow increase in the consumption of textiles during the past decade has been the insufficiency of income of the mass of the people."

Summing up opinions expressed by delegates before the full conference, the committee pointed out that workers' delegates argued for wage rises as means to increase purchasing power, while employers' spokesmen took the position the best way to increase consumption was to reduce the sales price of textiles.

Considering these two opposing views, the committee said:

"With some exceptions, it was recognized that price reductions were not necessarily inconsistent with higher wages and improved working standards."

Drive on Gambling And Rackets Opens In Southern Cities

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15 (AP)—The "numbers" or "policy game" rackets, handling huge sums of money and blamed by officers for gang terrorism, were the object of "stamping out" campaigns today in several southern cities.

Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Tampa and Miami, Fla., authorities joined in drives against operators and ticket sellers. Tennessee's Legislature, to meet May 5, will be asked to increase penalties for such gambling operations.

Fines totaling $2575 were imposed in county court here yesterday upon 29 persons seized in two "policy" raids. Sheriff Fred H. McDuff said he had assigned a squad of deputies to "policy" work, for an indefinite period. Solicitor George Lewis Bailes said his office would ask prison sentences for all second offenders caught by the sheriff's men.

Atlanta police have been engaged in a persistent drive against the numbers game for several weeks. Four Atlanta women and three men were arrested April 13 in a lottery raid near Lawrenceville, Ga., and gambling equipment was seized.

Bolita, Tampa's version of the numbers racket, was operating under a handicap because of police efforts, but sales continued on bank clearings, bond sales, and other less known forms of the racket.

Miami police reported an average of six to eight arrests weekly in their drive against various forms of lotteries.

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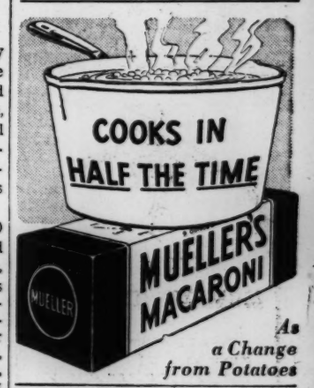

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Wiggin Makes Bid Of $2,000,000 To Settle Bank Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—An offer by Albert H. Wiggin, who rose from an obscure bank clerk in Boston to head of the Chase National Bank at a salary of $1,500,000 a year, to make a personal payment of $2,000,000 in full settlement of the court action by Chase National stockholders charging negligence and mismanagement in manipulating the bank's affairs when Mr. Wiggin was head of it, is before Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer, of the New York State Supreme Court today.

Mr. Wiggin, it will be recalled, was a "star" witness before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in Washington, D. C., when it investigated the operations of "high finance" in 1933 and admitted he had "sold short" stock of his own bank a month before the market crisis of 1929. This, he admitted, was done through his personally owned Shermar and Murlyn corporations, which developed a "short" position of 42,506 shares and then proceeded to borrow $6,588,430 from the Chase National Bank to cover that position. His testimony was one of the sensations of the hearing.

Court Action Filed

Following these disclosures, coming on the heels of the market crash, stockholders of the Chase National and the Amerex Holding Corporation, formerly known as the Chase Securities Corporation, filed court action against officers and directors of the bank and Mr. Wiggin to recover alleged losses estimated at $103,000,000. Payments of $250,000 each were later made from the estates of Charles Hayden, late senior partner of Hayden, Stone and Company, bankers, and Lewis Cass Ledyard Jr. These payments were offered so the bank might wind up the affairs of both these estates, together worth more than $54,000,000.

Counsel for plaintiffs have agreed to accept Mr. Wiggin's offer, together with the $500,000 already realized from the Hayden and Ledyard estates, which would make a total settlement of $2,500,000, but the court, before agreeing to it, named Jeremiah T. Mahoney to inquire into the merits of the compromise settlement offer and to report his findings for judicial decision.

Mr. Wiggin's offer of a compromise settlement came before the court in the form of a letter from him to David L. Podell and Hays, Podell and Schulman, attorneys for one of the plaintiffs, yesterday. In it Mr. Wiggin denied the validity of any claims against him. However, he said, in view of the fact that he was senior executive officer charged with the management of the affairs of both defendant institutions at the time the acts complained of were alleged to have occurred and in connection with which negligence was charged, he assumed "sole responsibility for losses sustained by such negligence, if any, for the purpose of this settlement."

Stipulation Made

"I make this offer upon the express condition that all other officers and directors of the Chase National Bank and Chase Securities Corporation (now called Amerex Holding Corporation) during the period in question shall be discharged from liability," he said, "and with the distinct understanding that payments made to the bank by the estates of Charles Hayden and Lewis Cass Ledyard are not to be construed as an admission of liability, but that such payments are being made in order to effect a settlement of disputed claims and to enable these estates to be administered in an orderly, effective manner without undue delay."

Alleged losses due to negligent management cited in the complaint include those growing out of the financing of the Fox Film Corporation and General Theaters Equipment, Inc., two concerns that failed with heavy losses to thousands of investors; $12,149,385 on a loan made to Cuba in 1927 and $1,117,850 on a loan to Barron Collier; $3,339,000 on a loan to A. R. Graustein, formerly president of the International Power and Paper Company; $125,000 on a loan to Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former president of Cuba; $23,200,000 on loans made to Chase, Harris, Forbes and Company, and $5,300,000 to Pynchon and Company.

Negligence Charge

The plantiffs also charged that Mr. Wiggin and the other defendants had failed in their duty when they made loans to Gerhard M. Dahl, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit head, between 1926 and 1928. They charged these loans were under-collateralized by $2,000,000, and that the defendants had used bank funds to make private profits and had been negligent in approving bonuses in 1928 aggregating $1,038,000 to officers and directors.

Nathan L. Miller, one-time Republican Governor of New York, is counsel for Mr. Wiggin in the case, and Clarence J. Shearn represents the other defendants.

Unmistakable Silver Lining

Cloud Effect Observed at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The moon may be over Miami, but this huge cloud must have been hiding it at the moment the photograph was taken. Few cities in the United States enjoy such spectacular cloud effects as Miami. Often at sunset the clouds appear like great mountains, illuminated with tropical brilliance.

College 'Scholarship Game' Hit by Mid West Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 15—The present college "scholarship game" involving alleged unethical practices in recruiting new students for enrollment, was attacked here by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recently in the closing session of the annual conference of the association.

Methods said to be used by colleges to round up students of high scholastic standing in graduating classes of high schools were criticized and a report of the whole situation was submitted by the executive committee. It was decided that a year would be given to further study of present methods, and that in the annual meeting of 1938 a definite policy should be adopted.

A preliminary report submitted by Prof. George A. Works of the University of Chicago, secretary of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, pointed out that "guidance and not salesmanship" should be the method employed by both secondary schools and colleges when they attempt to give information to pupils concerning their choice of a school of higher learning.

"In all matters pertaining to the solicitation of pupils by an institution of higher education, involving a secondary school, the right of initiative belongs to the high school authorities," the report stated.

There has been a growing tendency in the high schools to demand more aid from the colleges in the form of scholarships and other grants, it was brought out. The general attitude results in a scholarship "racket," it was charged, and the colleges themselves are the victims of their own eagerness to attract students. The committee discouraged "shopping" by parents and pupils for the best awards obtainable.

Since the association is a kind of yardstick for measuring the colleges and secondary schools in a large Midwest section, a new method of rating a school stood out as one of the important reports of the conference. The new method is being tried in New York State under a two-year investigation launched by the Board of Regents of the New York Education Department. Findings were reported by F. T. Spaulding of Harvard University.

Unlike most educational investigations in the past which were concerned chiefly with the "process," this project deals with the "product," Dr. Spaulding said.

But this investigation starts at the other end and interviews the boys and girls who have either graduated or left the school. It includes some 62 schools through the state.

Principia College was recognized by the North Central Association for the first time this year. This institution at Elsah, Ill., which was changed from a two-year to a four-year college in 1932, and which graduated its first four-year college students in 1934, was given full college standing at the annual meeting of the association. Other colleges included in the new accredited list were State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Monticello, Ark.; Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas, N. M.; St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn.; St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.; St. Xavier College, Chicago, and Union College, Lincoln Neb.

Some 72 high schools were accredited this year by the association. The fact that more schools were added and fewer dropped from the accredited list indicates that the schools are putting their house in order after severe financial strains during the depression, according to A. W. Clevenger, secretary of the association.

Busy Session at Ottawa Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Canadian Parliament which has just prorogued had one of the shortest sessions on record.

The Coronation called the statesmen to London and so non-contentious matters only were dealt with so far as possible, and the Senate and Commons co-operated for an early closing.

The Coronation and the Imperial Conference to follow, while not directly discussed at the session, were not the less in mind. The session opened with a discussion of the abdication question and closed on the announcement of the Government's delegation to the Coronation, a message of loyalty to the King and assurance that measures were being taken for the defence of Canada.

Defence had in fact quite a major part in the debates and business. The critical world situation and the fact that the Dominion must protect her neutrality led to the biggest defence estimates brought down since the war. At that they totalled only $35,000,000; the money to be used chiefly to replace two decrepit destroyers and to modernize the army, navy and air forces.

Associated with the defence program was one for interior defence for the protection of the people against Communism, Fascism or other undemocratic movements.

A bill was brought in to provide a reserve of 300 men for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As a gesture for world peace, measures were also brought in to control the export, import and manufacture of war munitions.

Constitutional matters appeared during the session, R. B. Bennett surprising the Government by bringing in a resolution that the Government call a constitutional convention representative of the political views of the country.

The Prime Minister announced that there would be a royal commission to study the final settlement of the difficult problem of the financial relations of the provinces and the Dominion.

As the session concluded, there was talk of a summer session following the Imperial Conference, but that will not take place, the next session being called next January or February unless some emergency arises.

The Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, will not attend the Coronation, but the lieutenant-governors of most of the provinces will be there. They are the King's representatives in the provinces. Most of the premiers will also attend, but the financial situation in Alberta is such (as well as the political outlook) that Premier William Aberhart of Alberta will not go.

U. S. Masses Sea And Air Forces For Pacific Test

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 15 (AP)—One hundred and thirty-nine ships of the United States fleet and 474 airplanes made last-minute preparations today for six weeks of maneuvers in the Pacific.

Within 24 hours the fleet will be under way. Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, commander-in-chief, is one of the navy's foremost experts on the 5,000,000 square-mile area in which the maneuvers will be held.

His study of the eastern Pacific area started shortly after the Spanish-Amereican war when he participated in a 40,000-mile oceanographic survey. During it he witnessed the rare spectacle of a new volcanic island arising in the ocean.

The fleet's 1937 maneuvers will test the defense of Oahu, capital island of Hawaii; will carry out operations in the stormy Aleutians, and embrace a high seas "battle."

Every unit and force will be strictly on its own. There will be no theoretical or constructive forces involved, no conflict of imaginary ships and imaginary men.

On Oahu is situated the greatest military post of the United States. At Pearl Harbor, the navy's greatest naval base, are giant air patrols and submarines. Their regular mission is Hawaiian defense. In past exercises when the fleet staged an attack on the islands there were a lot of imaginary forces defending it.

In a week or so this mighty fleet of dreadnaughts, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, submarines, destroyers and miscellaneous craft will attack the islands. The army forces there, under Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, and the navy forces, under Rear Adm. Orin G. Murfin, will use just what they have to meet the fleet's power.

Single Tax Town Imposes Excise Tax

FAIRHOPE, Ala., April 15 (AP)—The town council of this little Mobile Bay shore resort community yesterday had "kicked over the traces" and adopted the first business license and excise tax in its 43-year-old history.

And thus Fairhope last its single tax distinction.

The town was started in 1894 by a group of Iowans, in a practical application of Henry George's theory that the best taxation principle is to tax land alone. They bought a tract of land and laid out a townsite.

The land was held in the name of the Fairhope Single Tax Corporation. Under the plan, a person leased a lot and paid an annual rental to the corporation. In turn, the corporation paid taxes to the State not only on the land, but on any improvements, for it was George's theory that a man should not be taxed for improving property.

Now, a new problem has been presented. Alabama voted for repeal. Liquors, wines and beers are to be sold. Liquors and wines will be vended by state stores, but it is assumed there must be some regulation of private beer dealers.

And so, today, the council had put a $10 per year license on wholesale and retail beer vendors, and a one-half cent per bottle tax on beer sales.

400 Fish in Aquarium

The Aquarium at City Point, South Boston, contains more than 400 tropical, mid-Atlantic and native fish.

Child Labor Bill In New York Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—The New York Legislature's Republican alternative to the resolution it defeated for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment is before the Senate with an Assembly affirmation of 132 to 15. It would prohibit the sale of child labor products in this State and depends for effectiveness on the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to regulate the interstate transportation of merchandise manufactured wholly or in part by such labor.

A resolution memorializing Congress to pass the enabling federal legislation likewise was passed in the lower house, sponsored, as was the proposed law, by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, New York City Republican.

The substitute measure goes to the Senate recommended as a "much saner and just as practical and workable a method of abolishing child labor" as the proposed amendment.

"The bill will work by drying up the market for child labor, even if only a few states take the action," Mr. Moffat held. "The risk of confiscation of goods illegally sold will take the profit out of using such labor."

While an affirmative vote in the upper chamber appeared likely today, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has repeatedly stressed his opposition to the proposal as unworkable and a further delay in the path of adoption of the child labor amendment, being emphatically of the belief that nothing short of federal prohibition can stop child labor.

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Canadian Strike Hinges On Detroit Auto Parley

OSHAWA, April 15 (AP)—General Motors strike pickets, trudging through a cold and driving rain, looked to Detroit today for the next move toward settlement of their eight-day-old walkout.

Hugh Thompson, organizer for the United Automobile Workers in charge of the Canadian strike of 3700 workers, said he had talked with Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, in Detroit, this morning before Mr. Martin went into conference with General Motors officials.

In Toronto, Premier Mitchell Hepburn, outspoken opponent of John L. Lewis and all the unions associated with him, talked with Harry Carmichael, vice president and general manager of General Motors of Canadian Ltd.

Neither Mr. Hepburn nor Mr. Carmichael would make any statement.

After the Premier took over the labor portfolio himself, following the forced resignation of the Labor Minister, one of his first acts was to ask the Dominion Government not to intervene.

Dominion Action Unlikely

The outcome of the union's request for intervention from Ottawa to end the week-old tieup affecting 3700 workers was doubtful, in view of that fact.

Labor Minister Norman Rogers and Prime Minister Mackenzie King indicated there would be no federal intervention, however, in the absence of requests from Mr. Hepburn or General Motors of Canada.

The Dominion Government and several provinces were confronted with a rising tide of labor disputes. Widely separated strikes held more than 4400 workers idle, including those in Oshawa, while 5000 Montreal garment workers were under call to quit work today.

C. I. O.-affiliated miners, 1000 strong, threatened to strike at Fernie, B. C., unless demands for wage increases and union recognition were met.

Meanwhile, Oshawa's mayor, Alex Hall, awaited reaction below the international border to his "ultimatum" to Mr. Martin, demanding a sympathy strike in the United States in support of the Oshawa workers.

Hepburn Assailed

The resigning Minister, David Croll, assailed Mr. Hepburn for his opposition to the C. I. O. movement, saying the union members had acted "within their rights as citizens of Canada and the Empire."

"You base your attack upon a conviction that C. I. O. should not be permitted to invade Canada," Mr. Croll wrote to the Premier, "when you must have known that agreements had already been signed by the C. I. O. with the Coulter Manufacturing Company of Oshawa and the Goodrich Tire Company of Kitchener.

"Indeed, there are today and have been for many months some 10,000 workers in the Province of Ontario who are members of unions affiliated with the C. I. O. Certainly I have never heard until you made it any suggestion of an alliance between the Lewis unions and the communists."

Mr. Lewis, in Washington, denied the Premier's charges that C. I. O. and communism were "marching hand-in-hand."

"His error is that the C. I. O. represents a communistic move," the labor leader said in a press conference yesterday. "If there are any communists they were first employed by General Motors and were passed through its personnel manager."

Mr. Lewis said the Premier was "unduly exercised."

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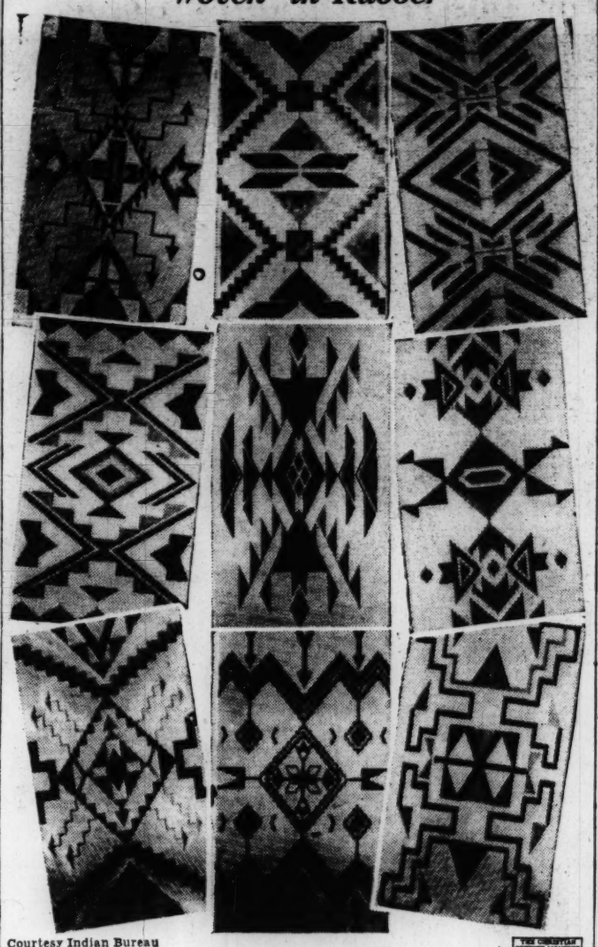

Courtesy Indian Bureau

Nine Prize-Winning Mats

Designed by Indian Students for the Nine Entrances of the Department of the Interior Building, Washington

New Jersey Group Repeats Ceremony Of 250 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, N. J., April 15—Two men and a woman, standing beside a tablet erected on the bank of the Delaware river here, have just repeated a ceremony which was inaugurated 249 years ago. They were members of the Gloucester division of the Proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey, and their purpose in meeting by the river here was to elect members to the General Council of the Proprietors which meets in Burlington in May.

The delegates chosen at the meeting here on Tuesday were Mrs. Henrietta C. W. Calcott of Woodstown, direct descendant of William Cooper, one of those to whom the original grant was given in 1688 by King Charles II of England; William S. Calcott, her husband; Dr. Hubert MacGeorge of Camden, and Arthur C. Craig of Merchantville.

The Proprietors enjoy an antiquity that antedates most colonial organizations, for it was in 1688 that King Charles gave a grant over all unlocated lands in the province of New Jersey to a coterie of his subjects. Their rights have never since been abrogated or questioned.

For 240 years they have met under a beechwood tree to elect their delegates. Years ago the old tree withered but in its stead another tree was planted nine years ago.

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To SYRACUSE and CENTRAL NEW YORK

Roosevelt Names Mediation Board For Rail Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (AP)—A strike ultimatum by representatives of 8500 Southern Pacific employees brought quick action yesterday from President Roosevelt, who appointed an emergency mediation board and thus staved off a walkout for at least 60 days.

The strike call was issued yesterday morning by officers of the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainmen, who said their membership would quit work Friday on the company's Pacific lines unless their grievances were settled.

Simultaneously the Railroad Labor Board in Washington reported the situation to the President. He named Dr. Dexter Keezer of Portland, Ore., president of Reed College; G. Stanleigh Arnold, San Francisco lawyer, and Charles Kerr, Washington, D. C., attorney, to inquire into the controversy and report in 30 days. Under the law, no strike can be called until at least 30 days after the board reports.

C. V. McLaughlin, vice-president of the firemen, said "acceptance" of the presidential action was a matter for the Brotherhoods' executive offices in Cleveland.

The strike call was the result of a vote taken recently by the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainmen on the company's Pacific lines, which extend over 9000 miles from Oregon to New Mexico.

Firemen and trainmen brotherhoods, which are junior to the engineers and conductors, charged the Southern Pacific "favored" the engineers and conductors with "secret" agreements detrimental to the younger organizations.

They also contended the company refused to permit representatives of the firemen and trainmen to represent their members in controversial matters and that the carrier declined to abide by labor board rulings affecting individual workers.

The company contended the trouble was a controversy between the brotherhoods and said it would abide by any "reasonable" agreement satisfactory to both labor groups.

Mr. McLaughlin said a strike of 8500 would leave only 1500 brotherhood men on the job.

To Honor Miss Thompson

CANTON, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—Dorothy Thompson, author-wife of Sinclair Lewis, will be the first woman in 79 years to deliver the commencement address at St. Lawrence University this June. Dr. Laorens H. Seelye, university president, announced that St. Lawrence will confer an honorary doctor's degree on Miss Thompson at the annual exercises.

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Indians Design Prize Mats For 'Interior' Doors

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The nine Indian students, who designed the brilliantly decorated heavy rubber mats just inside each of the nine entrances to the new Department of Interior Building, are not only proud that they were the winners in the mat contest, but every time one of the mats is sold by the American Mat Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, a dollar goes into the pocket of the Indian who designed it.

The corporation, urged by the education division of the Office of Indian Affairs, sponsored a contest among students of five Indian schools, the competitors to offer colored designs. Sixty-four were submitted to Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, who made the final choice. It happened that the nine students all come from Haskell Institute, Kansas. But those nine Indians represent eight different tribes—Sioux, Blackfoot, Chippewa, Seneca, Cheyenne, Kickapoo, Cherokee and Potawatomi. The geometrically inclined Sioux drew triangles, oblongs and diamonds; the Blackfoot, the mountain and river patterns of the country of the Blackfoot Reservation, in fact each Indians was individualistic in drawing and color, whether it was the art of that student's tribe or another one.

An entire wing too, on the first floor of the new Department of the Interior Building, known as the North Interior Building, will be a gallery for Indian arts and crafts exhibits, owned by the Interior Department and Indian Bureau.

Labor Board Plans Court Enforcement Of Rand Decision

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board announced it would seek immediate court enforcement of its order calling on Remington Rand, Inc., to reinstate about 4000 strikers.

The board reached its decision after conferences yesterday with Frank Fenton, American Federation of Labor organizer for New England, and eight strike leaders, most of whom are from Syracuse, N. Y. A board spokesman said the delegation came to Washington to discuss their status in view of the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Labor act.

The board said it would ask the Second District Court of Appeals of New York to compel the company to abide by its decision of a month ago. The board found, among other things, that union workers had been discharged for union activity and ordered 27 reinstated with back pay.

The strike began May 26, 1936, in the company's Middletown (Conn.) plant. Several days after the Labor Relations Board's order, James H. Rand and labor leaders announced a settlement agreement. The workers, however, rejected the proposal.

A federal grand jury at New Haven, Conn., on Monday indicted Mr. Rand and Pearl L. Bergoff, head of the Bergoff Industrial Service, Inc., of New York. They were charged with violating the Byrnes act which forbids interstate transportation of strikebreakers.

South Wales Wins First Move For Carbide Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—South Wales has won the first round in a contest with North West Scotland for the franchise for national calcium carbide works calculated to afford employment for some thousands of workers.

This contest has just taken place in the British House of Commons over what is known as the Caledonian Power Bill which has been rejected by 188 votes to 140—the Government standing neutral.

It was common ground on both sides that Britain needed such an industry in order to avoid having annually, as at present, to transport 60,000 tons of this widely used chemical across the North Sea from Scandinavia.

Comparison of Advantages

Any future war in which Britain might be engaged, it was said without contradiction, might be lost because—as things now are—supplies of calcium carbide might be cut off.

On behalf of Scotland it was claimed that cheap waterpower available in the Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire, would enable the industry, if once established there, to become a paying one without any permanent government subsidy.

Final Action Awaited

The case for South Wales was that although a government subsidy might be necessary, other factors outweighed this drawback.

These factors were that necessary raw materials and skilled labor were available upon the spot, that the South Wales collieries where unemployment was rife could supply all the power required, also that whereas, if the Caledonian Canal site were chosen, years might have to be spent in preliminary preparations, South Wales could begin manufacture within months.

South Wales members of Parliament are jubilant, though the last word has not yet been said.

Baltimore Citizens Named To Study Needs of City

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15—Mayor Howard W. Jackson has appointed a committee of prominent citizens here, representing a wide variety of interests, to assist him in formulating a program of city economic planning.

The commission will make a survey of the city's needs over a long period in parks, schools, sewers, municipal buildings, street building and repairing, and similar projects. It will then draw up a list of those which should be pushed to completion first, those in the second rank, and so on down the scale.

Viscose Signs With Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—An agreement bringing the number of textile workers within industrial union lines up to 50,000 had been reached today as the Viscose Company, largest manufacturer of rayon yarn in the world, became signatory to a settlement with the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate in this field.

A pay roll of 20,000 is affected by this single contract, which provides union recognition, a 40-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase. The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, to which the John L. Lewis forces have assigned the task of unionizing under their banner the 1,250,000 workers in the industry, signed for the workers.

Frank H. Griffin, vice-president of the Viscose Company, and its representative in the negotiations, estimated the contract would add more than $3,000,000 to its pay envelopes, the minimum wage being raised from $13 to $15 a week under its terms.

Hillman Praises Pact

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Organizing Committee, who began informal talks with the company management on March 16, was elated over their outcome, voicing the hope that other employers would take the same "enlightened view in recognizing the collective bargaining right of their employees."

"We do not want to strike," he said, "but we will if we are compelled to make employers fall in line with the policy of the country as laid down in the Supreme Court's decision concerning the Wagner Act."

Producers of 100,000,000 pounds of rayon annually in its six American plants, or nearly half the output in the United States, the Viscose Holding Corporation is Courtaulds, Ltd., London.

The agreement does not provide the closed shop, but there is no company union in the picture, and the achievement of recognition for the Textile Committee as sole collective bargaining agency was hailed as a significant advance in the Lewis drive to unionize the basic industries along mass, instead of craft, lines, comparable in import to that reached in steel with which the campaign was launched.

Vacation Time Provided

The contract is for one year, with clauses for renewal and for 60 days' notice in case of abrogation by either side.

The terms also include one week's vacation with pay after a year's service and early steps to abolish the third shift, save where continuous process in manufacturing is necessary.

In addition to this contract, the union also concluded this week agreements with the Princeton Worsted Mills of Trenton, N. J., covering about 600 employees; the International Braid Company of Providence, R. I., employing 800 workers, and the New Bedford Rayon Company, New Bedford, Mass., employing 600.

Diforme

Manhattan, 39 West 34th St., Brooklyn, Flatbush-Fordham, New Rochelle, East Orange-Hempstead

Chrysler and Union Set Up Machinery for Bargaining

DETROIT, April 15 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation signed an agreement with the United Automobile Workers of America arranging machinery for collective bargaining, the handling of grievances, and the seniority system, last night, as one of a series of contracts resolving the issues left unsolved by the April 6 settlement of the sit-down strike.

The supplemental pact provided for "district" committeemen in plants and plant shop committees representing the U. A. W. A. to negotiate with foremen and set up appeal procedure when they fail to settle disputes.

It provided for the establishment of seniority lists, with employees being placed on these after working six months. During layoffs, the probationary employees would be let out first. Then the work week would be reduced from 40 to 32 hours before persons on the seniority list would be laid off. Persons with the highest seniority would be the last to be released and the first to be re-employed.

Packard Next on List

Leaders of the United Automobile Workers then turned their attention to the Packard Motor Car Company.

Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the U. A. W. A., said a conference with Packard officials has been arranged for 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Packard and the Ford Motor Company are the only two major automobile producers which have not reached written or verbal agreements with the union.

Mr. Frankensteen notified Alvan Macauley, president of Packard, that the union would "formally present demands on behalf of your organized workers."

Sit-Downers Evicted

Meanwhile, 120 sit-down strikers ejected from a lock factory were released under bond early today, but 15 union officers and sympathizers were held in jail for investigation.

Those kept in jail did not engage in the clash between strikers and police and deputies yesterday afternoon at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company's plant but were seized after the strikers were placed in patrol wagons and scout cars.

A score were hurt in the 30-minute encounter, in which the officers used tear gas and strikers tossed lead weights from windows and the building roof. Police Commissioner Heinrich A. Pickert said three shots were fired from within the factory. The injuries of one patrolman and two other men required hospital treatment.

Most of the strikers were women. They had been in the plant since the United Automobile Workers of America called the strike March 9 and disregarded an injunction ordering them to leave Monday. When they failed to comply, warrants were issued for their arrest. The union accused the company of refusing to negotiate with it.

George Addes, U. A. W. A. secretary, and Wyndham Mortimer, a vice-president, accompanied by an attorney, conferred with Circuit Judge Arthur Webster, who issued the injunction, at his home last night and then gave Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox a check for $8050 for the release of 79 women and 41 men.

Released on Bail

Five of the 15 who were not freed were U. A. W. A. organizers and included Victor and Walter Reuther, brothers.

A union sound car taken to the plant, which manufactures automobile locks for the Chrysler Corporation, was impounded by police.

Gov. Frank Murphy, mediator of General Motors and Chrysler automobile strikes, said in an interview at Lansing, Mich., that had the United States Supreme Court issued its decision on the Wagner Labor Relations Act several weeks ago, labor difficulties in Michigan would have been minimized greatly.

"The employee singly," he said, "is limited in what he can do because his voice cannot be heard and he risks his job upon which his children and family are dependent. He is unable to resist singly arbitrary and unfair treatment. The Supreme Court majority opinion on the Wagner Act can be accepted as confirmation of the principle of adjudication of industrial disputes in friendly conference."

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LaGuardia for Mayors of U. S. Urges Low-Rent Housing Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Thousands of New York tenements are being occupied in violation of the law because there is no place else for them to go, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia told the senate committee considering the Wagner Housing Bill today.

As spokesman for the U. S. Conference of Mayors, Mr. LaGuardia said that similar housing shortages exist in other large cities, because municipal governments do not have the financial resources to deal with the problem.

"Proper, low-rent, decent housing is not possible without a very generous government subsidy—more generous than we thought was necessary three years ago," the New York Mayor told the committee.

The Wagner Bill would initiate a long-range program of loans and grants to cities for low-rent housing. Support of the PWA housing division was promised yesterday by Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, after he had recommended three major changes in administrative and financial provisions of the measure.

"Whether one believes in government housing or not, he must admit that private capital cannot build houses to rent within the reach of low-income classes," Mayor LaGuardia declared. He said municipal governments can contribute by furnishing schools, sewage and other services in connection with housing developments, but cannot rid themselves of slums without help from the federal treasury.

Mr. LaGuardia expressed the opinion that no constitutional question is involved in the proposed housing act. "It's just a question of mathematics," he said.

Asked by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania how much he thought it would cost to remove all slums from American cities, Mayor LaGuardia didn't know. "But I can tell you what it will cost if we don't do anything!" he exclaimed.

Admitting that high land values had made slum clearance on New York's lower East Side impractical, Mr. LaGuardia said he thought if present tenants were moved out to light, airy and cheery homes on the city's outskirts, this land could be sold for high-priced developments for persons who wanted to live within walking distance of their down-town offices.

"If we were living under an economic system where everybody was earning a decent living, a government-subsidized housing program would not be necessary," the Mayor's spokesman told the committee. A generation ago, he said, slums were confined to large cities, but today practically every American city has the problem.

Harlem Houses, a federal housing project of 574 apartments now nearing completion in New York City, will scarcely be noticed, Mayor LaGuardia said, explaining that many beds in that section of the city are occupied 24 hours a day in shifts.

In his testimony, Secretary Ickes recommended that the federal board of three members proposed in the Wagner bill be eliminated and that the housing authority be established under a single administrator as an agency of the Department of the Interior. He also asked for discontinuance of direct federal construction of "demonstration projects," and for the establishment of varying rates of subsidy based on varying conditions in communities.

Open-Air Opera Soon to Resound In Polish Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — One of the largest open-air opera houses in Europe is being constructed near the Polish port of Gdynia. It is attractively situated in hilly country, within sight of the Baltic, and is surrounded by beech woods.

The orchestra is to consist of 150 players. It is to include all the members of the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra and of the orchestra at the Naval Chapel in Gdynia.

Building firms in Gdynia have offered free of charge a large part of the material necessary for the service buildings and recreation grounds.

The first performance, due to take place this summer, is to be the Polish opera, "Halka," by Moniuszko.

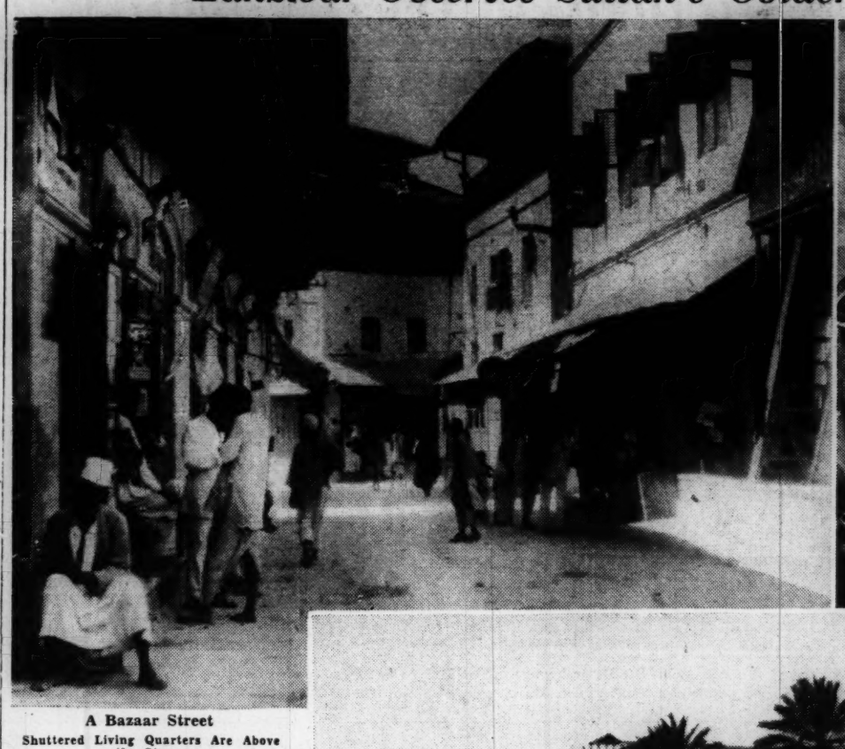
Shirt Problem Solved! Laundry Rents Them Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—A progressive laundry here has started a shirt-renting business. It buys the shirts, stamps the client's name indelibly on the tails, launders them each week, mends and repairs, replaces when worn out, according to the current issue of American Magazine.

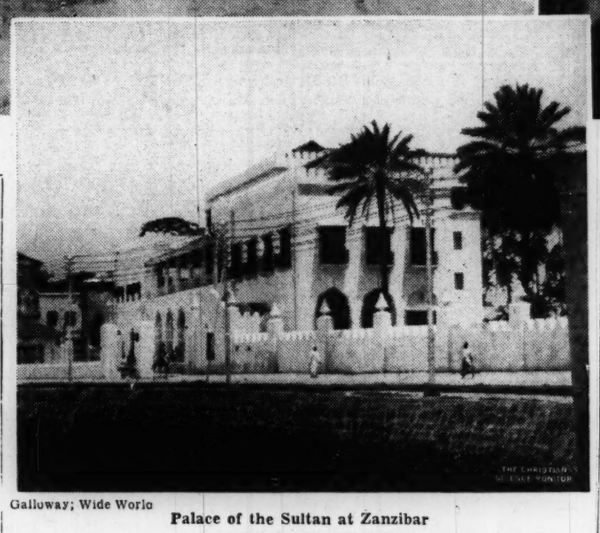
Prices: three shirts a week, 50 cents; four shirts, 65 cents; five shirts, 80 cents; and so on—and shirt worries are over.

Zanzibar Observes Sultan's Golden Jubilee



A Bazaar Street
Shuttered Living Quarters Are Above the Stores

The Sultan
His Royal Highness Sir Khalifa bin Harub



Galloway; Wide World

Palace of the Sultan at Zanzibar

Visit to Coronation Planned By Ruler of 'Island of Cloves'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This will be an eventful year for His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, ruler of Zanzibar.

Already, the Island of Cloves is busy celebrating his golden jubilee.

And no sooner are those festivities over than more pomp and pageantry await His Highness in England whither he is proceeding for the Coronation of King George VI upon the official invitation of the British Government.

The entire white population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, which includes the island of Pemba, home even today of witchcraft and strange rites, numbers less than 200 as against 250,000 non-Europeans. There are no white farmers in the island and no white shopkeepers.

Land of Many Races

In common with every other seaport on the face of the earth, Zanzibar is changing, but it seems to be a slow process.

There is still glamour in the narrow, winding streets; in its 3000 shops, its bazaars, its markets, its polyglot and utterly unspoilt inhabitants. Were one to walk down Main Street, in five minutes one would pass representatives of nearly every race in Africa—and a good many of Asia, too.

The sons of Ham predominate—nearly 200,000 of them, in complexion ranging from light brown to coal black. The descendants of freed slaves, they speak every African dialect known from Somaliland to Mozambique. Some are offshoots of mainland tribes.

Next to them come the Arabs—the last census revealed more than 33,000 of them in the Protectorate—but relatively few of these are pure-blooded.

Arabs of Historic Ancestry

Those who are, form the elite of the non-European population. Bearded, grave-faced but kindly looking like the Sultan himself, these Arabs of the upper class are descendants of the men who set sail in their dhows from Muscat and Oman, took Zanzibar by force from the original African owners, established the present dynasty of Sultans and founded the profitable clove industry.

Quite nine tenths of the world's clove supply comes from Zanzibar. In the mammoth packing sheds along the water front are enough cloves to flavor a billion apple tarts. Always one associates Zanzibar with cloves; the scent of them is borne across the sea and can often be detected before the island itself comes into view.

Travelers owe a debt to the Zanzibari Arabs. They it is who have popularized the cotton kanzu, most distinctive of garments. This night-dress-like apparel has been accepted even by the native African.

Thousands of Kanzus

Recently Japanese manufacturers flooded Zanzibar with hundreds of thousands of kanzus tastefully adorned with portraits of the British Sovereign. It might have been a clever and at the same time a most profitable piece of business—but the Japanese made one mistake. The portrait was that of Edward VIII. The loyal Zanzibaris refuse to buy them; they want pictures of George VI.

Thousands of British Indians and Goanese contribute their quota to the cosmopolitan population of Zanzibar, along with Chinese, Japanese, natives of Madagascar, the Sudan and Ethiopia. Only the Arab women, shrouded from head to foot in black cotton cloaks and with their eyes veiled from the sight of "infidels," stay indoors.

The emancipation of womanhood has not yet touched Zanzibar. Will it when the Sultan and his son and heir, Prince Mohammad Ali, have visited England?

Educational Films Draw Ready Sale In World Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Educational films are now breaking down barriers of country and taking on international appeal.

This fact was revealed by Maj. A. G. Church, secretary of the British Film Guild and chairman of the advisory committee of Educational and General Services Ltd. here, when speaking at a luncheon in honor of the first anniversary of the advisory committee.

This committee was formed following a statement two years ago by Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, then Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, that it would greatly aid the development of the non-theatrical side of films, to have a central commercial organization to supplement the activities of the non-commercial British Film Institute.

Film Exchange Urged

"As a result of our experiments," Major Church declared, "it is clear that there is a big demand for a new type of short film. E. G. S. have had inquiries from most European countries, the colonies, and America for a system of film exchange to be brought into use.

"In South Africa, in East Africa, Gibraltar, Canada and the United States of America there have been noticeable advances during the last year in the use of the educational film," he added. "For instance, encouraged by the Union of South Africa, educational films are being made there by one of our associated companies and production units."

One of the first tasks undertaken by the trading corporation for E. G. S. was the foundation, Major Church said, of a large library of educational films. In a year this library has amassed a total of 120 films collected from Scotland, France, Sweden, Hungary, London and other sources.

School Apparatus Bought

In a speech by Commander J. L. F. Hunt, managing director of Educational and General Services, it was disclosed that a number of local educational authorities are assisting their schools to buy and maintain film apparatus without waiting for government aid. This number is not yet large, but it is increasing each month.

Inquiries regarding film equipment have come during the past year, Commander Hunt said, from almost every type of educational center, from large schools and colleges to workers' training centers. Films are also being used by the R. A. F. to teach aviators how to fly.

Those schools which now have cinema apparatus installed can see full-length entertainment films at special rates, Commander Hunt revealed. For use on holidays and at half-term breaks, a license has been acquired from Universal Pictures to distribute entertainment films, and seven such films are in the course of preparation, including "Great Expectations" and "The Invisible Man."

Trotzky Sees Need Of New Revolt To Overthrow Stalin

MEXICO, D. F., April 15 (AP)—A new Russian revolution is necessary, Leon Trotzky declared yesterday, to overthrow the regime of Joseph Stalin.

This was the theme of his testimony before the international commission examining him on Moscow's charges that by terrorism, sabotage and conspiracy he has been a traitor to the 1917 revolution.

Before about 40 persons crowding the salon of the exile's villa, his attorney, Albert Goldman of Chicago, by a question created the opportunity for him to enlarge on his ideas for a new revolution. Mr. Trotzky rose to the occasion.

Hitler Victory Cited

"I believed it possible for a long time," he said slowly, "to change things by peaceable means. But after the victory of Hitler in Germany, after I became convinced the Comintern (Communist or Third International) was incapable of drawing the necessary conclusions from its greatest defeat in history, we saw that the Comintern is no longer a revolutionary body. The old Bolshevist Party no longer exists as a revolutionary party. We have to create a new slogan, a new revolutionary party in the Soviet Union. . . .

"His (Stalin's) bureaucracy can be remedied only by a new political revolution."

New Revolution

He dwelt on the organization of the Fourth (or Trotzky) International at Geneva in July, 1936, and quoted that meeting's resolution that "the struggle against the bureaucracy necessarily becomes a new revolutionary struggle."

John Finerty of Washington, D. C., attorney for the commission, asked, "By revolution do you mean violence?"

"It depends entirely on the attitude of the bureaucracy," Mr. Trotzky replied. "If it opposes the masses, that means violence."

The key to the situation lies in Europe, the exile said. Russia's masses will become dissatisfied with Mr. Stalin once consolidation of workers' regimes in other European nations, like France and Spain, removes some of the fear of Fascist aggression, he declared.

Toronto's Relief Costs Decreased By Half Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Gross expenditure for direct unemployment relief in the city for the first three months of the year showed a drop of $566,284 over the corresponding period in 1936, while the net cost to the city decreased by $36,877, according to the recent statement of A. W. Laver, Welfare Commissioner. There was a reduction of 21,836 in the total number of individuals on direct relief in March.

Gross expenditure for the first quarter totaled $2,302,989, as compared with $2,868,648 for the corresponding period last year. Government contributions for the period totaled $1,550,000, and the net cost to the city was $752,364, as compared with $789,241.

The total number of families on full relief for the three months' period was 17,241, as compared with 22,547 in 1936. The total number of individuals on voucher and House of industry relief, including single men in hostels, showed a drop in the same period from 97,864 last year to 76,028 this year.

Four Princeton Juniors Named to Study Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15—Four junior members of Princeton University's school of public and international affairs have been awarded scholarships for study abroad during the coming summer. They are, Alfred P. Dennis of Washington, Arthur E. Hess of Wyomissing, Penna., Herman W. Gruning of South Orange, N. J., and Jere W. Patterson of Chicago.

Peasantry of China Demand Relief From Burden of Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The plight of China's peasantry, little advertised in the great centers and usually glossed over in high official circles of Nanking, may in the opinion of some observers force itself unpleasantly to the fore as a determining factor of the near future.

Those who have traveled the interior districts declare that a vicious circle has been established whereby the heavy land tax, primarily utilized by provincial chieftains as a means of keeping up their large armies, is simultaneously forcing the farmers off the land and decreasing the amount of land which pays tax at all.

It is an open secret that the wealthy landed gentry are able to escape taxation, while the small peasant is not. Suppose in a given instance a certain peasant with a tiny holding is compelled, by ever heavier taxation (in some districts the land tax is 300 per cent over its figure when the present National Government took over) to sell his land to a wealthier neighbor.

Shifting of Balance

Promptly this neighbor uses his influence to have the newly acquired land exempted from taxation altogether; so that all the neighboring small holdings must thereafter take a heavier burden if the total of collected taxes is not to decrease. And no official likes to see his tax income increase! Thus the first man's neighbors are put under fresh pressure which tends to put them off the land, or at least in the position of tenant farmers.

Even the position of tenant farmer is growing more difficult, for no provision has been made to ease the burden created by a higher cost of the few essentials which the farmer must purchase. In some districts the new co-operatives are of assistance both in marketing and in purchasing, but the movement is still in its early stages and millions are not yet touched by it, while the entrenched usurers, merchants and capitalists generally are naturally doing nothing to help such efforts along.

Communism in China has always tended to be more a label for agrarian protest than an accurate designation of the fundamentals associated with the names of Marx and Engels. At its most extreme, it has never concretely provided for collectivization of the land; the most that even the land law of the now-defunct Soviet Government in Kiangsi provided was for confiscation of the land from the rich and a redistribution to the poor.

"Despairing Peasantry"

At present the movement is chiefly associated with military force in northwest areas, but its tenacity both from the military and the economic standpoints can be explained only on a basis of a despairing peasantry which, however drawn toward conventional methods by instinct and history, must reach out for anything promising immediate relief from crushing burdens of which the land tax is the most oppressive and ever-present.

Thus the Government has always a "protest group" to fight in the shape of the Communists, under conditions as they have been for the past decade, and at the same time it cannot effectively face Japan or any other outside power without making terms with its internal opponents, who on their part are hardly able to make terms with Nanking without making provision for some relief to be given the massed peasantry upon which they depend for support.

Alone of China's Leftists, Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the revered leader, has steadfastly declared that the National Government must find ways to relieve the oppressed peasantry before it can lay title to being a true inheritor of Dr. Sun's ideals. If this idea does not gain ground soon through its intellectual force, circumstances may increasingly thrust it forward as an unavoidable aspect of the present situation of a government based rather on capital than the masses.

Japanese Welcome Helen Keller Visit

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—Miss Helen Keller, the famous deaf and blind educator, received a warm welcome today on her arrival to lecture and introduce a newly developed "Talking Book" to Japan's 200,000 blind persons.

She seemed especially touched by the thousands of Japanese children who cheered and waved American and Japanese flags. A companion described the scene for her.

"I am overwhelmed by Japan's gracious, generous welcome," she said. "I am happy on the start of my new adventure in the Orient for the sake of those who neither see, nor hear, nor speak."

Miss Keller will be among Emperor Hirohito's guests tomorrow at the Annual Imperial Cherry Blossom Garden Party. She planned also to go to Korea, Manchoukuo and China.

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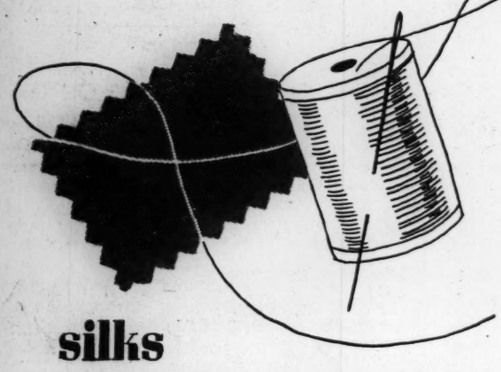

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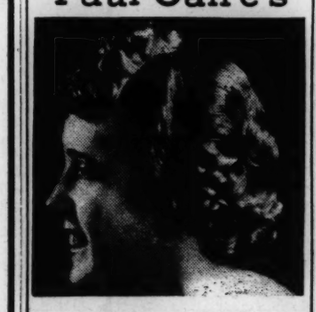

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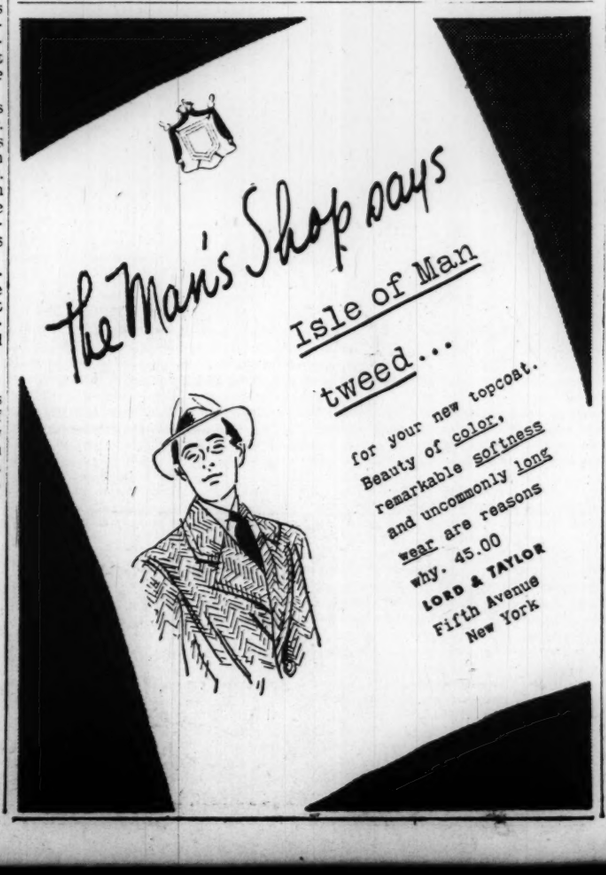


Dublin Spring Show Gives Fine Picture of Irish Farming and Craftsmanship

New Industries Nudge Farming In Free State's Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The changing economy of the Irish Free State will nowhere be better illustrated than at this year's Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show at Ball's Bridge, May 4 to 8.

The extent of the industrial expansion which is daily gathering momentum is seen in an unprecedented demand for accommodation in the industrial sections. Here will be an array of goods which are now being produced by Saorstát firms behind the tariff barriers erected since the present Government came into power in 1933.

Many of the old-time imports have been almost eliminated. Such articles as boots and shoes, bicycles, sweets, knitted wear and other clothing, flour, bacon and oat products are now produced mostly at home. Lately there has also been a large increase in the imports of machinery, indicating the extent to which self-sufficiency is likely to progress further in the immediate future.

The Spring Show which used to be almost all agriculture has followed the demand of the times and has become a manufacturer's fair as well. Farming, however, is still the country's most important "industry," accounting for some 70 per cent of its exports, and it remains the backbone of the show.

In the adaptability of the Royal Dublin Society lies its great strength. It is one of the most remarkable institutions in the world. It existed in 1731, before the United States was founded and more than half a century before the French Revolution. It was the parent of many of the learned societies in Europe.

Society Has Long History

Much that the society has done over a period of more than 200 years would be regarded as part of the normal function of a government. In the days before governments recognized the duties of social service, when there were no departments of agriculture or industry, or state chemists, or commissions of inquiry, the society was carrying out its own inquiries and acting upon them to the full extent of its resources.

It has been leading patron of agriculture, horse-breeding, natural scientific research, art, music, literature, libraries and now it is turning its special attention to the new era of national industry.

Shares in Transport Costs

This year's show is notable for several reasons. The society has introduced a new scheme which will be of great benefit to exhibitors of livestock. It is paying 50 per cent of the cost of transport of animals entered for the show. This is not being done primarily to increase entries, of which the number continues to be excellent—but for the benefit of competitors. It will make a great deal of difference, for instance, to the small farmer sending 20 animals from Cork.

In one or two ways the attractions for visitors to the show have been increased. There has been a further extension of accommodation. The tea gardens by the bandstand are to be opened this year for the first time at the Spring Show and a band will play there.

Attention to this entertainment side will make the Spring Show more like the Horse Show in August, which is the biggest social function of the year in the Free State.

But perhaps the outstanding change since last year has occurred behind the scenes. Edward Bohane, famous director of the R. D. S. has retired. The society's whole post-war development is closely linked with Mr. Bohane, whom visitors to Dublin have found so hospitable and who showed such friendliness and consideration to journalists assigned to write up the society's various activities. Monitor representatives have particularly happy memories of cheerful contacts with him.

A Worthy Successor

But there was another man who played an important part in this work—Mr. Justice Wylie. And he it is who is nearest to being successor to Mr. Bohane. Actually management of the shows has been taken over by a committee under Judge Wylie's chairmanship.

A meeting with the new chairman is an assurance that the friendly relations of the R. D. S. and the press and public will continue and that the jurist has a tremendous interest in the many activities of the society. Mr. Wylie retired from his position as judge last year, but he still leads a busy life. He is chairman of the Irish Railways Wages Board.

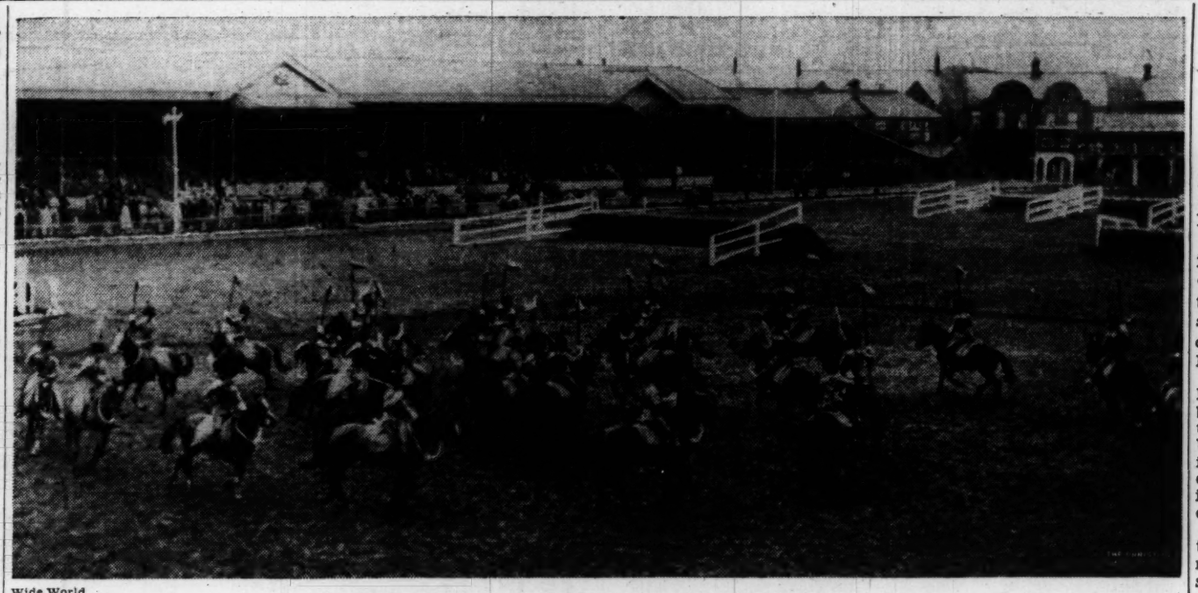
Judge Wylie is particularly gratified at the response from industry for this year's show. He sees in it proof that manufacturers find that they can do real good business there.

Fine Showing of Stock

In the agricultural sections splendid specimens of cattle are on view. Their quality is largely a tribute to the R. D. S. for this society is said to have been the first body in the British Isles to consider, from the national standpoint, the question of grading up the general run of cattle. Since the setting up of the Department of Agriculture some 35 years ago the society and the Government organization have worked hand in hand.

One of the greatest prides of Ireland is the horse; and although it is not quite so much monarch of the day as at the August Horse Show, nevertheless its jumping and other contests are largely responsible for the success of the Spring Show. Altogether it would be difficult to find a finer display of livestock than will be seen at Ball's Bridge.

The Spring Show usually attracts about 100,000 visitors—most of them Irish, but a growing number from overseas has been noted in the last year or two.



Wide World

Typical of the Events Which Draw Thousands to Dublin in May

The Free State Cavalry Giving a Display of Musical Riding in the Jumping Enclosure. The Royal Dublin Society's Exhibition Grounds at Ball's Bridge Have an Attractive Setting in Wooded Surroundings. All Roads Lead to the Spring Show, Which This Year Is to Be Held May 4 to 8

Tickets Earned at Jobless Club Buy Meals and Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The most surprising and heartening impression gained from a visit to Dublin's Mount Street Club for unemployed is one of intense activity. One hardly expects to find a cheerful hive of industry behind the unimposing doorway of 81, Lower Mount Street. While marking time is usually the occupation of the jobless, there is no sense of that here.

The secret lies in the club governors' recognition that what a jobless man wants most of all is work and not charity. The keynote of their scheme is that no member gets anything for nothing. This may sound a little hard at first, but it puts the unemployed on something like the same footing as the man with a job.

A member of the club has to work for his meals and the other club privileges. He is paid not in money, which gets such an organization into difficulties with the labor exchange and unemployment insurance authorities, but in time or "tallies."

A tally is a ticket earned for one hour's work in the club. It can be spent on meals or other things within the club. No meal can be had without a tally to pay for it; but there is no limit, except the number of hours in a day, to the tallies that can be earned. So most of the idea of charity is exploded from the beginning.

Wide Growth Forecast

The idea of the Mount Street Club started in 1934. There have been many difficulties to overcome. But the interesting part about it today is that it is a real going concern with about 200 members. Moreover, the organizers and the jobless members are so enthusiastic about it that they feel it will be followed by more clubs in Dublin and in other towns of Ireland and even that its experiences will help those who are working for the jobless in other countries.

Club life does not start very early in the day, for the men have to report at the labor exchange in case there is a job, or they have to draw their unemployment pay. But at about 10:30 a. m. things begin to move. If you look in about then you will find the chef, very professional in a white apron, busy baking bread and preparing for the mid-day meal to be served to from 80 to 100 men.

"No finer kitchen to be found anywhere in Dublin," says one of the governors.

He is probably just about right, for the very latest cookers have just been installed. They were a present from the manufacturers; installed by the club members themselves.

Up-to-Date Facilities

That is how the Mount Street Club is fitting itself out with facilities which would not disgrace Dublin's exclusive Kildare Street Club. They have just been installing up-to-date plumbing, central heating and a shower bath. The necessary equipment has all been given by different firms.

The premises comprise club rooms for social life; dining room, or main hall, with seating capacity for 100; a series of workshops for such occupations as boot-making and mending, weaving, cycle repairing; a tailoring department; a barber's shop, a small laundry; and a gymnasium. A handball court is the next project and there is room for further expansion.

Upstairs there is the shop, full of clothes, children's toys and all sorts of articles of utility. This is an important feature of the club. It was the means of making the women folk of the unemployed more friendly toward the club. At first they were, perhaps, not as enthusiastic as they might have been. The reason was not very clear; but maybe the men were having too much done for just themselves.

Then the Mount Street Society was formed. Dublin people were asked to give their cast-off clothes, raid their attics, cheat the moth by bringing along those things in store which would probably never be wanted.

Articles Bought With Tallies

The club shop was formed. The women can come and buy there with their men folk's tallies. They can now feel themselves part of the organization. If they set their hearts on some article they can encourage Paddy to earn a few more tallies. Materials for warm underwear for the children are specially in demand.

Educational training is given in the club's lecture room. Unskilled men are taught trades. Skilled men keep their hands in. The governors have found that when an unemployed man has been with the club some time and has regained his fitness and self-respect he almost invariably gets a job.

The story is told of a member who at first would do nothing but sit in a corner, speaking to no one. Great patience was shown and gradually he emerged from his shell into which he had been driven by enforced idleness. He rose to be an enthusiastic and prominent member.

These are the sorts of results which bring encouragement to the sponsors of the scheme. The club is managed by a committee of members; general control is exercised by a governors' committee. All members pay a subscription of two hours a week. The club is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. Gambling and alcoholic liquor are prohibited on the premises. Moreover, the members exert strict control over conduct; for instance, a member would be turned out if he arrived drunk.

Outside Income Needed

A certain income is necessary to run the club and there is dependence on public support for this. It has been found that, allowing for the valuable assistance received in food and other goods, the running of the club costs £6 per annum for each member. This is recognized as a remarkably small amount for virtually feeding, clothing and keeping him fit and happy. The cash expenditure is expected to decrease as the club grows.

The governors aim at the members producing as many of their own requirements as possible. Vegetables are being produced on allotments; clothes and boots are being made as more experience is gained. Dublin millers make regular contributions; club members make trips with their handcart to collect the flour and produce given by other firms.

An example of the change that comes over the men is seen in their choice of recreation. When the club first started cards was one of the favorite pastimes. There has been no pressure on them, but as they have improved in fitness and enthusiasm they have practically given up cards and prefer something more active in the gymnasium.

Free State Welcomes Lincoln Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Pleasure has been expressed by President of the Executive Council Eamon de Valera at the gift to the Irish Free State by John McCormack of a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The presentation was dramatic, coming in the form of a cable from Mr. McCormack from California when the famous tenor's furniture was being auctioned at Moor Abbey, Monasterevan, about 40 miles from here.

The statue stands three feet high and shows the great American in characteristic attitude with right hand behind his back and left hand holding the lapel of his coat. He stands in front of the state chair with an American eagle embossed on its back.

Railway Revenues Show Recovery In Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Evidence of improvement in economic conditions in the Irish Free State in the past year was seen in the annual reports of the two railway companies—the Great Southern and the Great Northern.

Sir Walter Nugent, Great Southern chairman, announced that gross receipts from the operation of all railway and road services were £4,366,923—an increase of £225,965 over 1935. Expenditure increased by £241,506 to £3,894,671. Net receipts were £15,541 less than in 1935.

Tourist Traffic Rising

The chairman said the result of the year's working was on the whole satisfactory, though he was disappointed at the necessity for further postponement of dividend payment on preference and ordinary shares. Guaranteed preference stock received arrears of dividend for 1935 and 4 per cent for 1936.

High lights of Sir Walter's speech were that tourist traffic was expanding yearly into a fruitful source of revenue and a large proportion of increased receipts were derived from road merchandise services which, operated as they had to be for the present at low competitive rates, showed little or no profit.

Traffic receipts were up £79,570 on the year, of which £16,891 represented passengers and £62,679 goods; motorbus passengers increased by 2,000,000 to 23,500,000 in the 12 months; increased expenditure of the company was largely due to restoration of wage cuts and improved conditions for employees.

Gain in Northern's Net

For the Great Northern Railway, William B. Carson, the chairman, reported that gross receipts for the past year increased by £25,945, or 2.4 per cent.

Despite a large falling off in live stock receipts, goods traffic receipts were up £10,137. Net earnings showed an improvement of £10,912, which enabled the debenture interest and guaranteed dividend to be paid in full.

Severe criticism of the report was heard from some shareholders who were affected by non-payment of dividends on ordinary shares.

927 Bulls at March Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—There were 927 pedigree bulls—83 more than last year—entered for the Royal Dublin Society's annual pure-bred bull show held at Ball's Bridge this year in March.

Increased Interest in Tillage Shown by Irish Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Agricultural experts here are gratified with an increasing interest being taken in tillage in the Irish Free State.

Plowing competitions, such as the inter-county contests at Greystones, County Wicklow, have this year attracted bigger entries and more spectators. It is yet another example of the changing economy of Saorstát Eireann.

It is said that Free State farmers have realized that tillage is the basic element of agriculture. Before the economic conflict with the United Kingdom they were turning more and more to grazing and dairying, selling their cattle in British markets. Consequently there were only about 25,000 acres under wheat.

Today as a result of Anglo-Irish tariffs, and the Free State government's policy aiming at national self-sufficiency, which is being partly effected by means of a guaranteed price for home-grown wheat, the acreage under wheat is nearly 10 times as large.

It is maintained by some supporters of the Government's policy that the art of tillage has only just been saved from extinction resulting from excessive development of cattle production.

The Minister for Agriculture, Dr. James Ryan, has recently drawn attention to the skilled craftsmanship needed in plowing. He believes that if farmers recapture their pride in being able to cut a fine straight furrow, it will be an added incentive for more wheat-growing. Moreover, he claims that wheat is now one of the most remunerative cash crops.

Of course the curtailment of the Free State's cattle trade with the United Kingdom has made a big hole in the pockets of Irish farmers and it would be a mistake to paint too enthusiastic a picture of Saorstat agriculture. Nevertheless there has been improvement, and the coal-cattle pact with England and brighter prospects for a wider settlement of economic differences are reasons for a reasonably optimistic outlook.

The amount paid by the Government in export bounty and subsidy on exports of agricultural produce for 1936 is given as £2,009,869, made up as follows:

Daily produce, £774,633; eggs and poultry, £497,456; cattle, £91,177; calf skins, £81,171; beef and veal, £233; pigs and pig products, £496,787; sheep and lambs, etc., £4524; horses, £10,379; rabbits, £22,298; potatoes, £31,211.

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Salary Rise Asked For Ministers Of The Saorstat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Bigger salaries for Saorstat ministers are planned by the Government. At present with salaries ranging from £1500 for Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council and Minister of External Affairs, to £1000 for other Ministers, some department heads are better paid than the Ministers to whom they are responsible. Ministers' salaries, however, have been free of income tax.

It is anticipated that the President of the Executive Council's salary will be raised to £2500 and each Minister's to £1700, on which income tax will probably have to be paid. There are, of course, certain allowances for expenses.

Even at the proposed new rates of remuneration members of the Irish Free State Executive will be paid much less than Cabinet Ministers of other countries.

Even in Northern Ireland the Prime Minister receives £3200 and the other Ministers £2000.

It is thought that steps will also be taken here to persuade Mr. de Valera's Government to increase the allowance of £30 a month made to leaders of the Opposition, who have a great deal more work to do than the ordinary members of the Dail.

Will F. Taylor

Scenes in the Free State Capital

Shipping, Education and Government Are Contrasted in These Dublin Views. At Upper Left Is a Glimpse of the Harbor, With a Ship From Glasgow Tied Up at the Wharf. At the Right in Parliament Square Appears Trinity College, One of the Free State's Famous Seats of Learning, Whose History Goes Back to 1591. At Lower Left Is O'Connell Street, With the O'Connell Monument in the Middle Foreground and the Nelson Pillar in the Background. Leinster House, Where the Dail Sits, Is Shown at Lower Right. Other Notable Buildings in Dublin Are the National Gallery of Ireland, the Cathedrals, the Customs House and the Four Courts, Phoenix Park, Which Contains 1750 Acres, Ranks as One of the Most Attractive in Europe

Housing Progress In Dublin Needs Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—As a result of rehousing efforts in Dublin 540 basements have ceased to be used for human habitation since 1931, it was reported recently at a meeting of the Housing Committee of the Corporation.

But a survey of tenement dwellings in the city has shown that 1798 houses, occupied by about 8000 families, are unfit, while there are 1445 families still occupying unfit basements. This is apart from families living in overcrowded dwellings, a survey of which is being prepared.

Delay on Getting Sites

Obstacles to speedier progress, according to the Master Builders' Association, are delay in getting possession of sites, lack of co-operation between clerk of works and contractor, difficulty in obtaining materials, a shortage of plasterers and an insufficiently broad view by labor of its responsibilities.

The number of dwellings erected in the year ending March, 1936, was 1522; the estimated number completed by the end of March this year was 1803; the number required to uproot the slum evil from Dublin is given as about 30,000.

Co-operation Essential

Alderman Byrne, Dublin's Lord Mayor, has called for a complete change in the methods hitherto pursued by the building trades and trade unions in order to speed up the freeing of thousands of citizens from the degradation of their present surroundings.

The corporation has provided sites and is ready with money; but something more is obviously necessary. The Lord Mayor has suggested that in a work so truly humanitarian it ought to be possible to bring into co-operation every force—corporation, government, building trade, trade unions and public utility societies.

Revival of Irish Tongue Speeded by Gramophone Disks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Gramophone disks are helping the Fianna Fail Government in its campaign to revive the Irish language in the Free State.

Throughout the land, the clear voice of a Dublin professor of Irish, Aindreas o Muimhneachain to call him by his native name, gives lessons in humble cottages, country mansions, town houses and city flats. There is a popular course of 30 lessons recorded on five double-sided 10-inch disks.

Each set is accompanied by a handbook containing the text of the lessons printed in Gaelic type together with a phonetic transcription and English translation of each lesson.

The Garda Siochana (Civic Guard or Police) is using this system. It has the fuller courses in operation in different police centers. The guards are allowed certain time off for study of the language and through them it is hoped the speaking of Gaelic will be disseminated. Col. Eamonn Broy, Garda Commissioner, has recently given an order for 7100 copies of the text of the shortened course.

Popular Course Compiled

Mr. Shan O Cuiv, author and head of the government press department, has compiled the popular course, and it has been produced by the Lingauphone Language Institute and sponsored by the Irish press.

The extent to which the Government's language campaign is progressing was discussed in the Dail recently. The debate showed that the policy of compulsory Irish has come to stay. Both the major parties in the House appear to be satisfied with the progress that is being made.

It was Mr. Frank MacDermot, Independent Deputy for Roscommon, who moved a motion that the methods of the Government needed to be reconsidered and rationalized. He suggested that in the teaching of Irish, scholarship was being neglected and that in the secondary schools and universities classical Irish should take precedence over coloquial Irish.

Danger of Barrier Seen

Mr. MacDermot protested that when Irish was being discussed in the House it was generally discussed in Irish, so that a person like himself, not understanding, might miss important information.

Referring to Northern Ireland, he said: "Do not overdo the business of Gaelicization. Do not let us do something here quite unnecessary to the real interest of Ireland—setting up a barrier between the 1,000,000 and the 4,000,000 whom we want to weld into one nation."

On the question of culture, Mr. MacDermot claimed that the greater part of Irish culture was now embedded in the English language in which for centuries Ireland had been producing great writers. He said that instances could be quoted from all over the world where a nation, with what might be called for want of a better expression, an adopted language, had developed a culture and civilization of its own and a very full sense of national self-consciousness.

There were the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, and the various Spanish republics of South America.

Replying to the motion, Mr. Thomas Derrig, Minister for Education, said that the arguments used by Mr. MacDermot were nothing more than a rehash of arguments in newspapers in the last year or two. He could not understand why people should attack the one aspect of Government policy which had been successful—the teaching of subjects through Irish in the secondary schools.

"We are not out to teach Irish as a literary subject in the schools," Mr. Deerig declared, "but to make it the living, spoken language of this country." The proper place to begin was in the schools, he said.

More than 200 out of 300 secondary schools, Mr. Deerig continued, had accepted the fundamental of teaching through Irish as being right and proper and sound educationally. Nobody had compelled them, because they were under private control. It was significant that there was no complaint from the people of low income who were subscribing money to get their children to the Gaeltacht (the Irish-speaking area).

He believed that teaching through the medium of Irish gave the language a prestige and a position in the eyes of the pupils that it would never attain while taught as an ordinary subject.

The motion that the Government's methods needed to be reconsidered was declared defeated.

Continued Use Urged

Meanwhile outside the Dail it was said recently by former Senator Cummins at a County Kildare vocational committee meeting at Naas, that a great deal of money was being spent on reviving the Irish language and most of it was being wasted if children leaving the day schools were not encouraged to continue to use the language as much as possible.

He alleged that when pupils left elementary and secondary schools, there was often intense apathy toward the language. Students were tired of the orthodox methods of teaching it. At Newbridge, he continued, it was decided to form a committee to promote the study of the language at continuation schools through the medium of social gatherings, concerts, singing, and Gaelic performances. A similar experiment in Cork had been successful, he said.

The Irish language was discussed at the annual conference in Dublin, in March, of the Civil Service Clerical Association. A resolution submitted by the Department of Defense branch proposed, "That this conference, while recording its appreciation of the reaffirmed desire to spread the use of Irish in the civil service, protests against the new regulation governing appointments to the civil service whereby new entrants have to serve a probationary period of at least five years and have to undergo at least one written and two Irish tests during that period.

"It feels that the granting of inducements in the shape of special increments, say, every five years, to those who pass proficiency tests in Irish, would be the most practicable and successful way of encouraging the use of Irish in the civil service.

The visitor in Dublin will probably not hear very much Irish being spoken in the streets. There is other evidence, however, that it is the official language. If he is coming from the United Kingdom, for instance, he will no longer arrive at Kingstown as he did in the old days, for Kingstown is now Dun Loaghaire. There is not even a platform sign to show that it used to be Kingstown. It is certainly a more epphonious name in Irish if you can pronounce it as the Irish do (the Loagh sounds like the Scottish Loch).

Street names in the cities are given first in Irish and underneath in English.

Road Use of Cairns Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Determined efforts are being made to stop destruction by road makers and repairers of the stone cairns which are such a feature of the Irish Free State countryside.

The Office of Works here has issued official protests; organizations and individuals are keeping watch against the spoliation.

Some of the stone heaps have stood for hundreds of years; some maybe for thousands. They were started in memory of notabilities whose names have long since been forgotten. But new cairns are still erected.

There is one at Avondale, County Wicklow, commemorating the famous Parnell, once master of Avondale and leader of Ireland. It is eight feet high and still growing, for passers-by frequently add a stone to the memorial. This is one cairn which is hardly likely to be forgotten.

The roadworkers have found the stone piles an easy way of getting "metal" for their roads. But now that the Irish people are becoming aware of this destruction it is likely to be stopped. In County Kerry, patriotic antiquarians are doing sentry duty to catch the culprits.

There has also been an agitation raised against allowing old castles and other historic buildings to be pulled down to provide stone for roads and other purposes. Also the people are being called to task through the press for allowing Irish treasures to escape from auction rooms to buyers overseas.

It is hardly conceivable that a nation which harbors such a magnificent treasure as the great Book of Kells will tolerate losing its minor treasures. The Book of Kells is regarded as the finest example of early Celtic book ornamentation.

It consists of the Gospels ornamented in the latter part of the seventh century and is described as "a miracle of minute and accurate workmanship, combining in its brilliant pages an endless variety of design." It is kept in Trinity College, Dublin, where it provides one of the greatest attractions for visitors.

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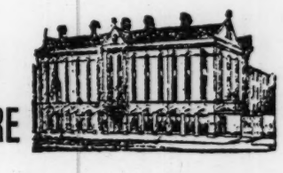

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Irish Hospitality Lingers Long In Memory of Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State is unusually busy just now reconstructing itself. From the smallest bellhop upward to the President of the Executive Council, Eamon de Valera, all are taking this rebuilding seriously; but they are not too occupied to forget that theirs is the land of welcomes.

Some visitors go to Ireland for the scenery, some for the salmon, some for the horses, some for the football and some for the golf; but as likely as not their happiest memories will be of the people themselves, of their satire, their humor, their melancholy, their sympathy and above all their musical voices and poetic way of expressing themselves. And again of the hospitality so gladly offered.

It is probably true to say that Ireland's best selling point for tourists is her people. They bring satisfied customers back again and again.

Countless people in the past have praised Ireland's kindness to strangers. If you have one friend in Dublin you will soon have a score or more. Anthony Trollope, nineteenth century novelist, writing of the absence of affection in his childhood, his unhappiness and poverty, said, "But from the day in which I set foot in Ireland all these evils went away from me. Since that time, who has had a happier life than mine?"

Tributes From Noted Authors

Sir Walter Scott wrote, "In Ireland I have met with everything that is kind. . . ." Charles Dickens, lecturing in Dublin, was delighted with the tact of the servants at his hotel.

"The Boots was waiting for me at the Hotel door last night.

"'What sort of a house, sir?' he asked me. 'Capital,' said I.

"'The Lord be praised for the honour of Dublin,' said the Boots."

It is the same today.

Surprising and delightful characteristics of Dublin's important people are their informality and accessibility. One is accustomed to the remoteness of Cabinet Ministers in London and other capitals. Perhaps through a secretary's secretary an appointment can be made for some Tuesday.

In Dublin your 'phone call is put through to the Minister himself, who says, "And I'll be glad to see you just now." He may be up to his eyes in work, but has time to answer questions and chat about the weather, the theater and the latest literary achievements of Dublin's writers.

Appointments Unnecessary

From the fine modern government buildings in Upper Merrion Street, with its great wide stairway and gleaming brass banisters, you go to the Film Censor's office in Molesworth Street.

"No, no appointment. But would he be free sometime in the next day or two?"

Presently the censor emerges from the darkness of his miniature movie palace.

"Like to see a film?"

In you go. He presses a knob. "G" men are hard on the gangster's trail. The censor keeps one eye on the screen and one on a file of papers on which he records the cuts.

"Don't you get tired of doing this all day?"

"No. . . . I like the action in American films. . . . Hollywood's 'going clean' has made my work a lot easier."

A Literary Salon

After a free movie show you walk to one of Dublin's fine Georgian streets, where one of the Free State's most satirical writers and a Senator in the days before the Senate was abolished, holds tea parties for literary people, and for anyone who has anything interesting to say, or likes to listen to other people saying interesting things.

He produces the proofs of a book of his which has just been chosen by a London newspaper as the best book of the month. Who are you to be asked your opinion of a book which has also been accepted for publication in the United States? But he welcomes your views.

You may meet at this house William Butler Yeats, the poet. It is he who can interpret the whole spirit of Ireland in his poems—the beauty and sadness, the peasants and the Kings of Erin.

"I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

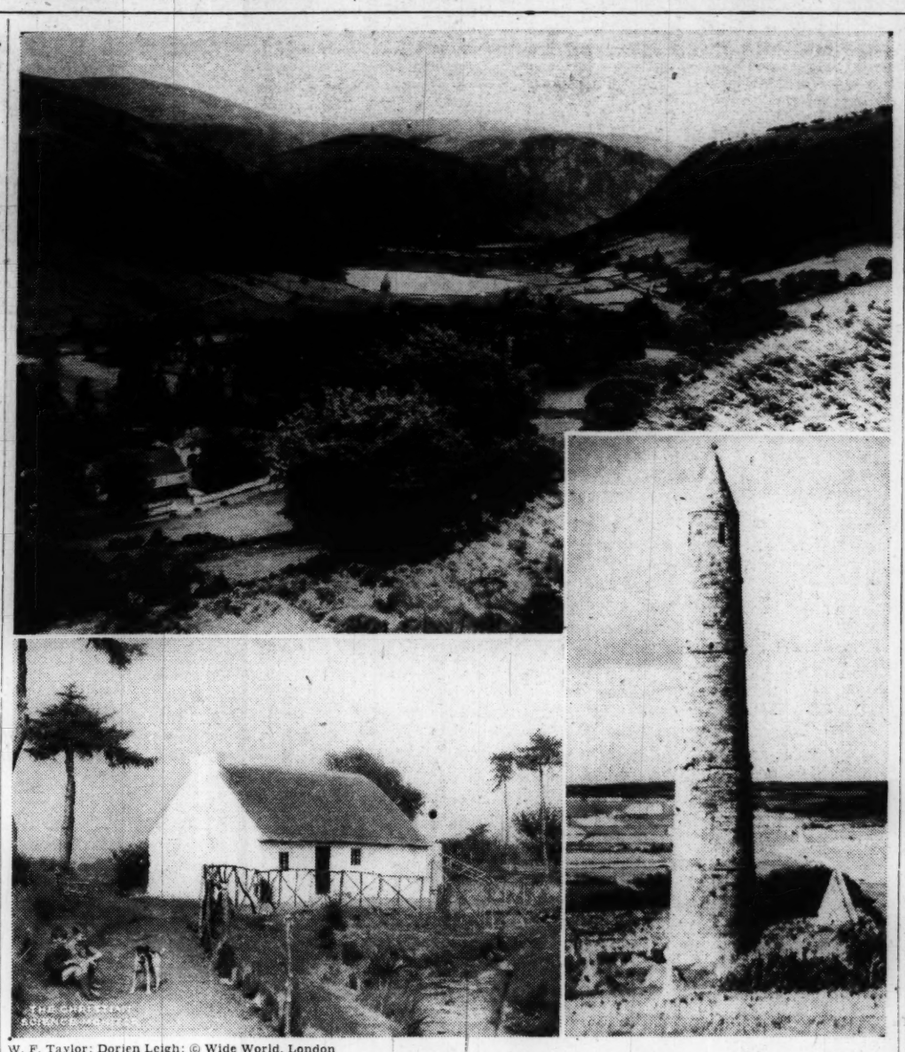
I will arise and go now, for always night and day,
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds on the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray
I hear it in the deep heart's core."

Hospitality on Every Side

Then you are out on the gray pavements again yourself in the company of the unimportant people. But it is they who play an even more important part in making Ireland the land of welcomes. It is the girl behind the registration desk at the hotel, the bell-hop, the waiter, the teashop girl, the tram conductor, the street-corner newspaper man, and in the country the farm hand, the farmer's wife, the shop assistant—it is they who can make your visit a success.

In Ireland you are fortunate in this respect. There is less of the modern rush here than in many parts of the world. The Irishman has time for a chat no matter what he is doing. There is more time for the little kindnesses and attentions which linger long in the memory. Perhaps, too, there are more smiles and laughter, more enjoyment in life, despite the inherent quality of sadness in the Irish character.

Mr. D. L. Kelleher, one of the best known of present-day writers on Ireland, says, "The Irish welcome is different from the welcome of any other country. There is always a touch of irony and anti-climax in the life of the people themselves. The arrival of a stranger is their true elixir. It is a survival of the old Gaelic state where the chieftain's guest house was always open and a wood fire upon the hearth lest a needy traveler should pass that way."



W. F. Taylor; Dorien Leigh; © Wide World, London

Scenes in the Hills and Dales of the Irish Countryside

Glendalough in County Wicklow Presents a Charming Landscape in the Upper Picture. The Lads and Dog Give the Irish Cottage (Lower Left) an Additional Homelike Touch. At the Right Stands One of the Many Remaining Towers in Ireland Which Were Built as Refuges During the Christian Evangelization of the Country

Animals and Birds Share in Dublin's Humane Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The work of a society for preventing cruelty to animals is particularly important in a largely agricultural country like the Irish Free State where animals abound. It is therefore welcome news to hear of the progress of the Dublin S. P. C. A.

The city's stray cats have been a great problem. They now have a motor vehicle at their service which collects them and takes them to the society's home. More than 800 stray cats come into the home in a year. Sometimes the dogs get a ride, too.

The society is striving hard to educate city dwellers in looking after their pets. People are being encouraged only to have animals when they can look after them properly. A boarding home for cats of owners on holiday is proving popular.

Markets Carefully Inspected

But while attention to pets takes up a great deal of the society's time, its work is most needed in bettering conditions for farm animals, especially for those being driven to and from market, and for donkeys and horses working in the streets. Inspectors of the society carry out close inspection of the cattle markets.

Members of the society are asked to do their part in watching the routes along which animals are driven and in reporting any signs of cruelty.

Pony and Donkey Show

Although one still sees many donkey carts in service in Dublin and all over Ireland, ponies are to a considerable extent taking their place. The society holds a Pony and Donkey Show each summer.

The shoeing competition was particularly gratifying. The improvement, according to the judge of this section, was amazing, for not many years ago any kind of shoe, put on in any kind of way, was thought quite good enough for a donkey.

One of the society's inspectors is present at every shipment of horses for Antwerp to see that they are fit to travel.

Protection for Birds

The public is being urged to keep its eyes open for wild bird catchers, who often find it easy to evade the watch of the Civic Guard. It is an offense against the law to keep a bird in a cage not large enough for it to stretch its wings. The society notes an increase of public opinion seeking a ban on the caging of all wild birds.

The year 1937 is notable in that the Slaughter of Animals Act came into force Feb. 1. The act makes the humane slaughtering of cattle and sheep compulsory, and prevents the killing of one animal in sight of another.

Other features of the society's activities are the rest fields where horses are given holidays in pleasant countrified surroundings and the fund which provides rewards each year to members of the Civic Guard for special diligence in preventing cruelty to dogs.

Quality of Drama Raised by New Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—During the year 1936 only 11 new plays by native authors were produced on the Abbey and Gate stages, but the character and quality of these establish definitely that, while the experimental efforts of the younger generation of Irish dramatists are still going on, progress can be reported.

The change of policy in 1935 under which additions were made to the Abbey board of directors and a new producer, Hugh Hunt, was installed, has been highly effective. Manuscripts are being examined much more critically before they are approved for production.

Giving the young and new playwright a chance is sound in theory at all times, but, in practice too often it had proved to be impractical and anything but praiseworthy. Its worst result was loss of confidence on the part of the playgoing public.

All that is now altered and, if we get fewer new plays, we can go to an Abbey premiere secure in the belief that we are going to see something interesting.

New Fields Explored

An outstanding feature of many of the new works is the courage and fearlessness of the new authors in that they boldly tackle problems which, a few years ago, were taboo in the theater.

During the course of the last year there have been at the Abbey, plays of which some of the speeches might well have given rise to protest.

But the audiences no longer resent criticism and the reason, it appears, is that they have come to realize that such criticism is sincere and, above all, just. Therefore, the description, Changing Ireland, is applicable in the theater as it is in other directions.

This tolerance has also asserted itself in our appreciation of a play such as "Victoria Regina" (Laurence Housman). There was considerable misgiving when Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir (Dublin Gate Theater Productions) announced that they proposed to stage it at the Gate. It was felt that it would have a very limited appeal and, also, that it might prove, in some circles, provocative.

Actually, it proved to be the most successful venture of the entire year and set up a record for Ireland as to the number of performances which ran to 28. It could have gone much higher but that its continuation would dislocate plans.

Among Year's Offerings

Early in the year, Brinsley MacNamara's "The Grand House in the City" was produced at the Abbey and, if the last act of this play fell short of merit as compared with its earlier acts, the fault lies not so much with the author as with the convention that three hours should be the limit of duration as to performance. The play might have achieved greatness but it had to be satisfied with being merely excellent.

Lord Longford takes a deep interest in China and in the literature and theater of that country. This is reflected in his "Armlet of Jade," which the Dublin Drama League staged at the Gate and, later, the author presented in London.

Teresa Deevy is, beyond all question, the outstanding figure of the Irish theater of today. Beginning as an experimentalist, as far back as five years ago, she set out to apply the Russian method to Irish life. With "Katie Roche," produced at the Abbey last Easter, she seemed to have arrived at her goal, but, with "The Wild Goose," she completely surpassed herself.

Biographical Drama on Byron

One of the surprises of the Gate season, under Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, now their own managers, was "Portrait in Marble," a biographical drama of which Lord Byron is the subject. Hazel Ellis, who was making her first appearance as a dramatist, turned out a play which, for an initial effort, bore the stamp of excellent craftsmanship.

With "The Silver Jubilee," the Abbey introduced another new playwright in Corma O'Daly who takes for his theme the hypocrisy that is so much a part of village life. The play is, however, by no means localized. It is so full of the humanities that its appeal is universal.

George Shiels, who has been, for many years, an annual contributor to the comedy repertory of the Abbey, departed from his usual straightforward entertainment with "The Passing Day" which left a most unpleasant impression behind. He returned, with "The Jailbird," to his old hunting ground and one saw a well-written and absolutely unforced comedy of village conventions and their overcoming by a man who had been wrongly imprisoned.

An Abbey Newcomer

Another Abbey newcomer, in the person of Maeve O'Callaghan, left us undecided as to whether, in "Wind From the West," she was satirical at the expense of the Irish at home or of those who are settled in England. Leaving that aside, however, the play is good farce and it contains some excellent situations that are also original of conception.

Lennox Robinson is not so happy in his latest comedy, "When Lovely Woman . . . ," which Hilton Edwards staged at the Gate. Once the various characters are brought into contact, the comedy becomes one of lines rather than of situation.

Finally, St. John Ervine supplied the Abbey with a comedy of Ulster village life and his residence in England has obviously not made him lose touch with the foibles of those who meet in a local shop to discuss and pass judgment on all those who are not among those present. Characterization is again the dominating feature of "Boyd's Shop."

"Ah, Wilderness" Popular

Of the other productions, the most notable was that by Lord Longford of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" which was presented in Dublin for the first time on this side of the Atlantic. Following a run of three weeks here, it was transferred to London where, with its all-Irish cast, the play repeated its success.

Two notable events in the realms of the experimental were the founding of the Dublin Little Theater Guild and a second group composed, with the consent of the Abbey directorate, of members of the Abbey School of Acting. The former is sponsored by some half a dozen theorists and they have surrounded themselves with an ensemble which enables them to stage Shakespeare and also plays that seldom find their way even into repertory theaters.

Their methods of production and presentation are strikingly different, but, as they are frankly experimental, it is still too early to offer them anything but a hearty welcome.

Trial Performances

The purpose of the second group is even more praiseworthy. It is that of staging plays, which, submitted to the Abbey, have been found to contain merit but are not of a standard justifying production by the National Playhouse. Such an organization, which will occupy the miniature Peacock Theater, has been badly needed.

Young authors will now have an opportunity of seeing their plays in performance and of discovering where and how they fall short of those requirements essential to artistic if not popular success. The effect of this experiment cannot but result in improving the craftsmanship of young writers full of ideas and eager to express them but so unversed in the finesse of playwriting that their efforts are wasted with discouraging results.

All things considered, events of the last year justify the declaration that the Irish Theater is "carrying on" and evidence of a corroborative kind is to be found in Curtis Canfield's "Plays of Changing Ireland," recently published in the United States, which contains some of the best examples of the new Irish Drama.

J. J. Hayes

'Greatest of Professions'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Journalism is the greatest of the professions, according to no less an authority than President of the Executive Council Eamon de Valera. His choice was highly popular as he was speaking at the annual dinner here of the Dublin and Irish Association District of the Institute of Journalists.

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Ireland of Poetry and Song Restored by Revival of Rural Arts

Taking Industries To Country Aim Of De Valera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Mr. Eamon de Valera's declared intention to settle more people on the land and prevent an excessive expansion of cities and urban areas by ruralizing industry and distributing it in as small units as possible was one of the most interesting features of his five-point policy radiocast on St. Patrick's Day (March 17).

How the President of the Executive Council intends to achieve these aims is a matter which is awaited with great interest. Settlement on the land and decentralization of industry are recognized as extremely complicated questions and many other countries are seeking solutions to the same problems.

In the Irish Free State the transition of a large proportion of the population from agriculture to industry has been unusually sudden. The population movement in the country has been very active and the rapid growth of Dublin something of an embarrassment to a nation with a total population of only about 3,000,000 persons.

Towns Show Expansion

Dublin County Borough population rose from 404,078 in 1926 to 467,691 in 1930, an increase of about 16 per cent. Over the same period the total population of the Irish Free State declined by 6138 to 2,965,-854. It is claimed, however, that the fall was halted in 1930 and that since then there has been a gradual upturn, but not sufficient to counter-balance the fall between 1926 and 1930.

The population had, before 1930, been declining for about 90 years following the famine of the last century when the population numbered more than 6,000,000. Emigration to the United States was one of the main causes of this fall. But this has now been virtually stopped; emigration to England, however, especially in the case of girls of marriageable age, is still a big drain on the population.

Dublin is not the only town to show this expansion. Cork, Waterford and Limerick recorded increases in the last 10 years. The town population of the Saorstat at the time the 1936 census was taken was 1,033,228 compared with 951,-398 in 1926, and of the remainder of the country 1,922,626 compared with 2,020,594 in 1926.

Better Trade Relations

Dublin's remarkable growth has set the authorities acute problems of housing and transport. The move toward industry is still gathering momentum. How is Mr. de Valera going to manage his back-to-the-land movement and his decentralization of industry?

Perhaps his chief allies in the former task will be rising prices and better trade relations with England. Already higher prices for farm produce are helping agriculture and if, as is expected, Angic-Irish differences are further ironed out in the near future there will be a revival of the Irish cattle trade with England.

Keystone; Dorien Leigh; Photopress; John Hobson

People and Places of Interest in the Land That Is Called Erin

The Ballad About the Low-Backed Car Is Recalled by the Picture at Upper Left. A Hand-Spinner in Connemara Appears at the Right. In the Center Is a Knitter. Turf Workers and Their Beasts of Burden, and a Street Scene in Kinsdale, County Cork, Form the Lower Pictures

Ulster to Preserve Landmark of The Brontë Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMDALE, Northern Ireland—Preservation of the birthplace here of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of the Brontë sisters, is assured by the Ulster Tourist Development Association. Only the ruins of a two-roomed cottage remain.

This was the humble abode of Hugh Brontë, a farm laborer, who in his early years had been employed by farmers in different districts of County Down. After his marriage to Alice M'Clory he settled at Emdale.

It was in their little cottage here that Patrick Brontë, father of the famous sisters, was born. It has been stated that he acted as a tutor to the family of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, Rector of Drumgooland, but a grandnephew of the rector, writing in "Notes and Queries," in July, 1879, refutes this statement and says that, on the contrary, Brontë conducted a school in one of the Rev. Mr. Tighe's parishes.

It is generally agreed that the Rev. Mr. Tighe prepared Patrick Brontë for the university. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and later, after holding a series of curacies, was appointed incumbent of Haworth in Yorkshire. He married Marie Bramwell, a Cornish woman.

It was during his curacy at Thornton, near Bradford, that the famous trio were reared. Charlotte was born in 1816 and her novel, "Jane Eyre," has given her an abiding place in English literature. Emily, sometimes considered the greatest genius of the family, was born in 1818, and her novel, "Wuthering Heights," speaks for itself. Anne was born in 1820, but she reposed under the rays of her sisters' glory, her poems and novels showing no great amount of real merit.

Northern Ireland Asks Fair Deal From London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Despite improving trade conditions in Northern Ireland there is considerable concern here that the "Loyal North" is not getting a fair share of help from Westminster.

The Northern Ireland Cabinet is faced with a demand from a large section of its followers for a full investigation into the financial relations between Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Although Northern Ireland has a provincial Parliament to control local affairs, more than 80 per cent of its taxation is levied from London.

It is in regard to the equitable distribution of this revenue that difficulty has arisen, and many of the supporters of Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister, are of the opinion that Northern Ireland deserves a better deal.

Special Grants Lacking

Northern Ireland, it is claimed, has a higher rate of unemployment with nearly 80,000 jobless, than any other district in the United Kingdom, except South Wales, yet has received no special grants either as a distressed or necessitous area. Nor, it is claimed, has it received any adequate share of rearmament work.

Northern Ireland claims a full share of all the rearmament work as part of the United Kingdom, and particularly in view of the fact that this year it is to contribute at least £500,000 to the British Exchequer to assist the rearmament scheme.

Many Roads Improved

During the past 17 years, Northern Ireland has contributed more than £26,000,000 to the United Kingdom Exchequer as Imperial Contribution, and, even allowing for contra grants from the Exchequer to assist the Northern Ireland Unemployment Fund, it is pointed out that Northern Ireland has "paid its way" as a member of the United Kingdom.

Since the establishment of the Northern Government in 1920, grants amounting to £4,500,000 have been made to local authorities for the maintenance, improvement and reconstruction of the roads in the Province, and 780 miles of re-enforced concrete roads and 30 miles of asphalt roads have been made at a cost of more than £1,000,000.

Weaver, Potter and Iron Worker Share in Country Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Most truly Irish is the section devoted to country crafts at the Spring Show. The picturesque is often not the most important, but this year's display of the work of hand spinners and weavers, potters, blacksmiths and spriggers (embroiderers) has a vital significance in the development of the Saorstat.

There is a vigorous drive behind the fine workers who are fostering country crafts. They see the need for improving rural conditions so that the country folk can stay on the land and earn a decent living.

These country folk have made Ireland what she is—that is the romantic Ireland one likes to visit and read of in poetry and literature, a land of soft, colorful scenery, little white cottages, peat fires, peasant dress, quaint village fairs and musical Irish voices.

Competition in Iron Work

So the organizers of the country crafts section are fired with an ideal and are highly interesting to converse with. This year they are featuring an iron-work competition for which about 70 rural blacksmiths have entered examples of their craft—garden gates, candlesticks, fire irons, toasting forks, hinges, and bread-baking irons. They are individual designs expressing the creative energies of the people, which is the purpose behind all craft work.

Just imagine the pleasure of the craftsmen, many of whom are making a special visit to Dublin for the show, at seeing their work displayed before the great crowds at Ball's Bridge!

But first and foremost of the country crafts is homespun, which is hand-woven tweed made from yarn that has been hand spun. Many tweeds are wrongly called homespun when they are only hand woven. The whole beauty of the homespun tweed lies in the spinning; it is this that gives that rough, uneven look of the craftsman's work which mills the world over try to copy.

There is the special beauty of color in the genuine article, too. The wool is dyed with some flower or root, with heather, or the lichen off the rocks. The colors they give are the browns and the golds of the mountain and the bog, and the indigo blue of the sky.

Beside a Peat Fire

Down some steps off St. Stephen's Green, in the center of Dublin, you will find a permanent home of craft work. The entrance is heaped with tweeds, baskets, knitted works, wooden dishes, embroidery and iron work.

Within, you can eat cottage delicacies beside a peat fire. Maybe you'll talk to Miss Muriel Gahan, member of the committee of An Cumann Sniomhachain, or, if you don't know much Irish, the Irish Homespun Society. Perhaps you, too, will buy an indigo homespun tie and be wishing your whole suit was indigo blue so that you could have been more dashing still by choosing a bright yellow tie.

Homespun is made in the cottages in the north and west of Ireland, chiefly in Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry. In desolate tracts of rock and mountain it often forms the people's sole means of livelihood. The homespun society, besides furthering the sale of these products, is helping to preserve their purity.

As Miss Gahan put it, there is danger in the artificial dyes which are now more easily obtained by the country folk. There is a temptation for them to go round to the local shop and buy a packet of artificial color. Their own natural vegetable dyes can only be obtained at certain times of the year.

Traditional Types Encouraged

With the natural dyes the spinners cannot go wrong with their color blending, but it is different when they experiment with new dyes. So the society restrains and guides the hands of the spinners, encouraging them to keep on producing the traditional materials for which they have become famous.

Then there is lace-making and embroidery. Some years ago these were among Ireland's most flourishing country industries. The demand has declined through change of fashion; but the skill is still there and the society is doing its best to keep it going. Lace is made in Limerick and Carrickmacross. The home of white linen embroidery is North Donegal where the work is given out at different centers and is made by the women and girls in their homes.

Along the western coast, hand knitting keeps the women busy when they are not working in the fields. In the Aran Islands and on the Connemara coast, beautiful patterned jerseys of intricate traditional designs are made for the men. In Donegal there is hand knitting on a big commercial scale which provides a steady source of income for many families.

Baskets and Pottery

Willow basketry is one of Ireland's most widely practiced country crafts.

Potato baskets and turf creels are the most usual forms made. Rush basket weaving has been revived in Tipperary by the Irish Countrywomen's Association.

The potters can still be seen at work in Tyrone, Wexford, and Cork making rough pitchers and flower pots from the red clay which is abundant. In recent years, wooden utensils have come into favor again. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of these dish makers. Like most hand crafts, it is an art handed down from father to son.

Old Lathes Still Used

Two of the remaining wood workers in a corner of the country near the borders of Armagh, Tyrone and Monaghan are still using the old wood lathes which were used 500 years ago. The dishes are made of sycamore and their most popular use is for butter-making.

Súgán or rope chairs are made in Clare, Limerick and Kerry and are to be found in the cottages in every shape and size.

The súgán is the twisted rope of hay or straw with which the chair is seated. The frame of the chair is made from beech logs, roughly fashioned with an ax.

Examination Title Won by a School In Waterford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERFORD, Irish Free State—A fine record of honors in examinations is held by Newtown School, here. In the last five years all but two candidates for the intermediate and leaving certificate examination have passed, and every successful candidate, except one, has passed with honors.

These results, moreover, are not achieved by long hours of work. It is claimed that more time is given to out-of-school hobbies, and that evening preparation periods are shorter than at the majority of schools in the Free State.

Domestic Science College

DUBLIN—Work has started here on a new £93,000 College of Domestic Science. Women will be trained in domestic science and kindred work. The site is at the corner of Brugha and Marlborough streets; the building is expected to take about 18 months to complete.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Two

It was so early in the morning that the cows were just beginning to stir in the barnyards, but already Minda was out upon the road. Her aunt had spent the night with a friend across the road who needed her help, and she had not come home at all. For that reason she did not know that Minda had lost her fine place at Overgord the day before.

As they made their way down the road a faint tapping sound was heard directly ahead. Minda paid no heed. It was only Tomte Anders the shoemaker, who sat in his booth beside the road mending shoes.

Minda had meant to pass by without speaking, for her heart was so heavy she had no blessing in it to call upon his work today. However, the shoemaker had no intentions of letting her pass by without a greeting.

"Good morning, my little friend, and you, too, Stor Geta," said he.

The voice of the shoemaker was kind, and there was such a bigness about his heart that people came from far and near to tell him their troubles and to get his advice. So before Minda realized it, she was telling Tomte Anders why she was out so early in the morning.

"You have asked for a place all over the valley?" he echoed. "Have you been at Dalstorp?"

"No, I didn't go there."

"But why not?"

Minda looked up in surprise. "The Mistress of Dalstorp has fallen on very hard times and there has been nothing to pay servants with at that place," she said.

"Those who become wealthiest in this world's goods as well as the next, are those who labor for the joy of the work they do," said Tomte Anders, and drove another peg into the old shoe he was working upon. "Dalstorp is a very good place for that."

At Dalstorp

Minda said nothing but pulled the goat along with her. She could not go to Dalstorp, no matter how much she would like to work just for the joy of it. For if she did not have the means to buy her school clothes and shoes in the fall there was going to be trouble.

The Story So Far

Minda was walking disconsolately home, when the first chapter of our story ended, having to tell her aunt, with whom she lived, that she had lost her place as farm girl at Overgord. Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), the goat which Lilgord Mor had given her because he made too much trouble, had eaten all the myrtle which Minda had fetched for the wedding of her mistress's granddaughter, so she was discharged. Her aunt had objected to the goat and now Minda knew she would be sure to refuse to let her keep him.

But Stor Geta was not concerned. He merely strode on down the middle of the road, his head high and his eyes alert to all that went on about him, just as though he had planned this walk a long while ago.

When they reached the crossroads, Stor Geta pulled off toward Dalstorp.

"Come along," said Minda sharply. "We are not going over there."

Stor Geta looked up in surprise. Had she forgotten what the shoemaker said, he wondered. However, since Minda would not even turn her eyes in the direction of Dalstorp he had to run along with her.

Criss Cross Kari

They had not been walking long before they came to Criss Cross Kari's house. Kari was busy in the garden planting something.

"Good morning, and peace on your planting," Minda called to her.

"It would be peace if only I could find somebody to help me with it," said she.

"I should be very happy to help you," said Minda, "for I am looking for a place right now."

Minda took hold at once. Kari was planting bulbs; the girl dug a trench and set them out, one after another, so only the green tips stuck out of the ground. Stor Geta walked on behind.

When the last bulb was set, the new mistress came to have a look at the planting.

"Where did you plant them?" she asked.

Minda turned around and peered at the ground. There were no longer any little green shoots there. Stor Geta had walked behind and eaten up the bulbs as she planted them.

Kari's eyes blazed. "I won't need anyone like you working here. Be good enough to leave at once."

The girl was at her wit's ends. Where would she go now? She buried her head in her apron to stifle her sobs and followed Stor Geta without noticing the direction in which he was going.

As Stor Geta came up before the gate of Dalstorp, it swung in, as though there were an understanding between the gate and the goat. He led Minda up the flower-scented path; straight to the very door of the house.

She stumbled after, still sobbing brokenly into her apron. Suddenly a voice, far kinder than she had heard for many a day, spoke, and brought her out from behind the shelter of her homespun. "My dear child," it said in concern, "why are you crying?"

Friendly Counsel

Minda rubbed her eyes clear of tears and looked up at the other in startled surprise. "I'm sorry . . ." she stammered. "I guess Stor Geta must have brought me up here."

"You are in trouble," said the other. The face which was turned her way had something almost childlike in it; and because of that a simple sincerity which touched strangely upon the heart of the girl. "Come here," she begged, "and tell me what has happened. Small troubles always become large when they have to be faced alone."

Minda seated herself upon the doorstep. The goat had led her to Dalstorp, she observed, and straight to the Mistress of the place. While the other sat beside her and listened, the girl told her new friend her story.

"It is a pity that everything has gone so badly for you," said the Mistress of Dalstorp, when the tale had come to an end; "but do not be concerned about Stor Geta. You may leave him here just as long as you like, for there is no lack of grass here. As for yourself, if I only had the means, you may be certain I should like nothing better than to have you remain right here at Dalstorp. My table has always groaned under plenty in other years, but of late there has been nothing better than herring and potatoes to set upon it."

Minda did not think that so dreadful. As long as there had been plenty of potatoes and herring upon the table at Torndalen, she had always considered she was fortunate.

As the Mistress of Dalstorp talked on to Minda, the girl became convinced that this was the very place where she should like to remain. Somehow it would not be like serving, on a place like this . . . it would be more like helping a friend back upon her feet again.

With her chin cupped in her hand she sat scowling bleakly upon the ground. Finally she said, "All would be very simple if only we could get hold of a goat cart."

"A goat cart," echoed the Mistress of Dalstorp. "That is simple enough. I have a cart for my goat, Netti, so she can help me get home with my loads of peat."

Minda's eyes took on a thoughtful eagerness. "I would very much like to stay here and work for nothing at all. My aunt, however, would be very cross if I did not earn my shoes and clothes for school. But now I think I have a plan whereby I can stay right here and help you. I have heard so many of the gord's women complaining that they have no time to run with their cheese and eggs to the market in the spring when the planting is on. If I had a cart, I could take their produce to market on Thursdays, and sell it for them. That should be worth something to them, shouldn't it?"

A Splendid Plan

The widow smiled. "I think it is a splendid plan," said she. "You could charge a certain percentage for handling their produce . . . 10 per cent would be about right, I should say. That would mean 10 öre on every krona's worth of goods you sold. If you had enough produce to handle in a day it would be worth your while, child."

The two made their way to the wagon shed. There stood the little red cart, beside the big and little wagons, but it looked no less important than the rest. "It has been scuffed and rubbed with the peat until it is no longer as bright as it once was. I have some paint, however, which can be used to give it a fresh coat . . . then it will look like new."

"I guess the best thing I can do is set out right away and ask the various women," Minda happened to think.

So soon as the cart was scrubbed clean and Stor Geta had been combed and brushed, and had his face washed, the two of them set out.

The gord's men were out in the fields plowing, but they did not so much as cast a glance in the direction of Minda and her conveyance.

She eyed the ground belonging to Dalstorp and wondered if the Mistress of Dalstrop had let it be known that she wanted to rent her fields this spring.

It was not necessary for Minda to walk up to the gord's houses today. The women came running to the door when they saw her stalking into the yard with the red cart, and the goat beside her.

"Stor Geta and I handle on percentage," she stated, in a good attempt at cold matter-of-factness, "we charge 10 per cent for delivering and selling, but if we don't sell what you send in, then we don't charge anything at all."

Stor Geta Minds His Manners

Some of the women were outraged when they heard this. "Ten percent!" they gasped, "that is an unheard of profit for a child!"

Minda did not trouble to haggle with the women who protested about her rates. She merely took Stor Geta by a horn and led him out of the yard by the same way as they had come.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn by Helen Sewell for "A Round of Carols" (Oxford University Press)

Carol of Service

Up, my neighbour, come away,
See the work for us today,
The hands to help, the mouths to feed,
The sights to see, the books to read:
Up and get us gone, to help the world along,
Up and get us gone, my neighbour.

Up, my neighbour, see the plough
For our hands lies waiting now;
Grasp well the stilt, yoke up the team,
Stride out to meet the morning beam:
Up and get us gone, to help the world along,
Up and get us gone, my neighbour.

Up, my neighbour, see the land
Ready for the sower's hand;
The plough has made an even tilth,
The furrows wait the golden spilth:
Up and get us gone, to help the world along,
Up and get us gone, my neighbour.

Up my neighbour, now the corn
Ripens at the harvest morn;
Then let it to our sickle yield,
And pile with sheaves the golden field:
Up and get us gone, to help the world along,
Up and get us gone, my neighbour.

Up, my neighbour, let us pray,
Thank our Maker ev'ry day,
Who gave us work our strength to test
And made us proud to do our best:
Up and get us gone, to help the world along,
Up and get us gone, my neighbour.

(The Oxford Book of Carols, Oxford University Press)

Ewing Galloway

Forerunner of a 1937 Streamlined Automobile—Selden's Gasoline Road Locomotive

English Oak Trees for America

The little acorn is playing its part in bringing England and America still closer together, and it will not be long before English oak trees will be spreading their leaves in the United States.

The majestic proportions of the fine old trees that have grown for generations in England set the United States Department of Agriculture wishing that the people of America might share them, and so they made a request, through the Boy Scouts Association, for acorns to be sent across the Atlantic for planting.

As soon as they heard about it, English Boy Scouts set to work to collect acorns from no less than 17 estates closely linked with English history, mailing them through the International Scout Bureau at London. The ground covered included Windsor Great Park, the home of the King, where the most famous oak trees grow; and the estates of the Princess Royal, the Dukes of Norfolk, Portland, Newcastle, Devonshire and Rutland, as well as the forests associated with Robin Hood and the poet Byron.

A Husky Puppy For 'The Discovery'

"The Discovery," the famous ship in which Captain Scott explored the Antarctic and which recently became the property of the Boy Scouts Association, would not be complete without an Eskimo dog as part of its crew, although its polar expeditions are over and it is comfortably settled in the Thames.

A husky puppy, born at Whipsnade, has therefore been presented by the Royal Zoological Society to "The Discovery," and as soon as it is old enough will be going aboard. The puppy is to be named after one of Captain Scott's dogs.

Spring Is Too Busy

Spring is too busy to dress just now,
Busy with buds, inexperienced bees,
Busy with lambs and ducklings and trees,
Busy with nests at the end of the bough—
Spring is too busy to dress just now!

But wait till the time of beginnings is over,
Wait till her little weak things are secure,
She'll dust off the mud on her dresses, be sure,
And pluck for her throat both lilacs and clover—
Spring will be lovely when hard work is over!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

From the Old Curiosity Shop

One often hears the question, "Who invented the automobile?" To answer this in a few words would be about as difficult as answering the question, "Who invented houses?"

Automobiles have grown up in the past half century through the labors of some two million engineers, tinkerers, scientists and inventors, with the result that the new 1937 stream-lined car represents more than 100,000 patents granted to inventors in America alone.

The middle of the last century found both America and Europe progressing well in railroading and hungry for more power and greater speed. Keen inventors in England, France, Germany, Austria and the United States were playing with the idea of an automotive road vehicle, in particular a steam-powered carriage.

Weight an Obstacle

But there were great problems in the way, largely in the manner of weight, for roads would not stand up under the weight of steam locomotives plus the necessary fuel and water.

As early as 1875, according to recent discoveries, Siegfried Narhus, an Austrian inventor, drove a carriage propelled by a benzene engine in Vienna. In 1885 Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Beny of Germany developed successful gasoline-propelled vehicles.

But little or nothing was known of such developments in the United States. Some novel ideas were born there, in particular the proposal of F. H. Mey of Buffalo, N. Y., who obtained a patent in 1870 for a "two dog-power velocipede," a three-wheeled vehicle propelled by two dogs walking in a treadmill.

At this stage of affairs, the patent application of George B. Selden of Rochester, N. Y., for a "Benzine Buggy" or "road locomotive," was filed. His claim was very broad, providing for "the combination of a liquid hydrocarbon engine of the compression type, with a carriage."

Basis of an Industry

It covered the basic concept of the automobile, but was weak in that the inventor was too vague in his specifications for a "liquid hydrocarbon engine," stating that "any form may be employed in my improved road locomotive." He obtained a patent in 1895.

Upon this patent might have been raised the whole structure of the American automotive industry for Seldon might have been able to build a workable road carriage, according to his own specifications, had he tried. But the fact remains he didn't.

This task was left to a whole corps of followers, patentees who devised or improved detail after detail until today's model has everything from a self-starter to "tire armour for slippery pavement."

Many of these things were first used in the horse and carriage days. Knee-action, for instance, can probably be traced to the "spring-axle for vehicles," patented by James and John McTurk in 1897. It contains a clear statement of the fundamentals of knee-action, but was intended for horse-drawn carriages.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

Let Us Choose a Correspondent

Our Mail Bag

Letters from some Mail Bag correspondents this month mentioned stories and articles they have especially liked on The Young Folks' Page and set us to wondering how many girls and boys enjoy the other features we publish.

"I look for this page every time the Monitor comes," says a letter from Dorothy Emily B. (15), of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"You have had some lovely stories on The Young Folks' Page, and I have followed a number of them. I wish you could publish another story like the one about the gipsy girl. I forget the title." Dorothy means "Only a Gipsy Girl"; we are very happy that she enjoyed the tale.

Dorothy would like to correspond with girls who understand English living in France, Spain, Italy, Malay Peninsula or Africa. She speaks French, but not very well; collects stamps and likes camping.

Two letters from the Pacific coast are from boys who would like to have correspondents in foreign countries. Bill K. (15), of Silverton, Oregon, is interested in radio, especially short wave, and in stamp collecting. He would like particularly to hear from boys in Africa or New Zealand, with similar interests. Teddy S. (14), of Glendale, California, has some fine hobbies. He has a workshop and laboratory at home, understands photography and collects stamps. He would like to hear from boys in Sweden, Norway, England, Canada, Alaska and South Africa.

Virginia B. (17)), of Decatur, Illinois, is already corresponding with girls in England, Canada and South Africa, and would like to exchange letters with girls in India and Australia. She is interested in customs of other lands, and in literature.

Mary Lou G., of Circle, Montana, would like to correspond with girls in England, Australia or any other British territory. Her main interests are sports, reading, radio, travel, and music. Her home is in the eastern part of Montana, 100 miles from Fort Peck Dam, now under construction. She does not mention her age, but from her letter we should say she is about 15.

Janet T. (14), of Seattle, Washington would like to correspond with girls in France or any other European country, or with a Rainbow Girl in the United States. She is studying French and would like to use it. By the way, Janet wrote us an amusing account of her first dancing lesson.

In sending letters to be forwarded through the Mail Bag, be sure to read the paragraphs of instructions at the end of this column, which will explain to you how a correspondence is started.

Notice especially the third paragraph: "Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out." Although we publish it every time the Mail Bag appears, many girls and boys continue to write in asking us to send them names—which is a waste of their time and of ours.

The Mail Bag is for the use of children under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to the Monitor. Make your letters to the Mail Bag, and to the girls and boys with whom you wish to correspond as interesting as you can, and reply promptly to letters written to you.

Correspondence between the "over 20's" is carried on through the Youth Round Table, published on the Tuesday Education Page.

This column is published exclusively for the "under 20's." Letters from adults, if stamps are enclosed, are returned to the senders.

EDITOR.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Alice W. (11), Spirit Lake, Idaho, is interested in sports, music, motion picture stars and animals.

Viola Q. (14), Robson, British Columbia, would like to correspond with any girl who can write in English. She is interested in sports, reading and music.

Patricia H. (15), Covington, Kentucky, and would like to write to girls in French, Spanish, or English. She likes reading, dramatics and motion pictures.

Louise McB. (16), Washington, D. C., would like to correspond with a girl in the Hawaiian Islands or in any Latin-American country.

Arda B. (18) Lodi, California, is especially interested in The Argentines and Spanish language. She would like to hear from someone in Argentina especially. She is also interested in music and sports.

Boys

Jack S. (11) Conyngham, Pennsylvania, is interested in all sports.

Sigurd H., Great Falls, Montana. He is especially interested in stamp collecting and likes to know people of other countries.

Phillip N. (13), Minneapolis, Minnesota, would like to hear from someone in any of the British Isles or possessions, Canada or India. He is especially interested in stamp collecting.

E. Harold G. (13), of Staunton, Virginia, would like to hear from someone in any who are interested in swimming, photography, football or basketball.

Robert K. (14), of Decatur, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys in English-speaking countries who are interested in stamp collecting and sports.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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Salt water beach 100 acres of pines. Rustic well-equipped buildings. Four age groups Swimming sailing canoeing Dancing dramatics. Riding. Arts sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
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REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
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A BOYS' WORLD
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CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

Fossils From Brazil Reveal Reptile Preceding Dinosaur

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Discovery in South America of fossils and skeletons of hitherto unknown animals which perished in quicksand and swamps 175,000,000 years ago was announced today by the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Llewellyn I. Price and Theodore E. White, Harvard paleontologists, found the fossil beds. They said the discoveries shed new light on the primitive reptile ancestors of the great dinosaurs and of the warm-blooded mammals that now rule the world. Remains have been taken from the deposits in the red clay foothills of the Brazilian Plateau, near St. Cruz.

The explorers said that preliminary study showed animal life in South America to be similar to that in Africa in that remote period, confirming previous evidence that there were early migrations between the two continents.

The Harvard paleontologists are delving into the record of reptile life in the Permian and Triassic Eras, which preceded the reign of the great reptiles, called the Mesozoic Era. They explained that they watched especially for mammal-like reptile fossils which would shed light on "the cold-blooded ancestors of man and other animals." They noted further that the reptiles of the Permian and Triassic periods were the first forms able to live and rear their young out of water. For 100,000,000 years their descendants, including the great dinosaurs, ruled the earth.

Then the reptile domain abruptly ended; and when, after a long lapse, the fossil story resumed, the mammals were dominant, and only a half dozen reptile groups were left.

Among the traces of early mamal-like animals unearthed by the expedition were fossils of "cynodonts," small, dog-sized, meat-eating animals and "dicynodonts," peaceful lizards about six feet long, which lived on plants and were killed by cynodonts and other carnivorous creatures.

Another find was skeleton of a coelurid, described as a two-legged, meat-eating lizard, about three feet long, important as the ancestor of some of the gigantic meat-eating rulers of the subsequent dinosaur world.

The gathering of the specimens required a year of heavy labor. "To complete the analysis of these bones," the explorers reported, "it is estimated that five years of museum work will be required."

Maritime Commissioners Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed today President Roosevelt's five nominations to the new Maritime Commission.

The new commissioners are: Joseph P. Kennedy of New York, chairman; Edward C. Moran Jr., of Maine; Thomas M. Wodward of Pennsylvania, and Rear Admirals Henry A. Wiley and Emory S. Land.

Film Shows School Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WYANDOTTE, Mich. — Parents are eager to know how the new systems of education hope to accomplish their aims, it is indicated by the interest displayed here in a film shown recently at a Parent-Teacher meeting. The film, which was planned and directed by a central committee with the suggestions and assistance of teachers and pupils, gives a comprehensive idea of the school program, which is decidedly progressive in character. The pictures have been shown at a number of meetings in the months since they were taken, and each time the auditoriums have been filled to overflowing.

Would Back Up Word

By a Staff Artist

Lord Riverdale

Calls Rearmament "Forward Step"

Peace Supported By Arms Foreseen In British Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Continued world peace for at least a quarter of a century—"as far ahead as any man may look"—is forecast by Lord Riverdale, British industrialtist and vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce, who is in America today on a visit.

Addressing American financiers and business men at a luncheon given in his honor at the Bankers' Club here yesterday, Lord Riverdale held that British re-armament was a forward step in the European situation and would lead to enforced peace.

"We have come to the conclusion that the League of Nations as an instrument of collective security has failed dismally," he said. "This year we are going to spend enormous sums on arms, followed by large sums in years to come. British public opinion today is aroused to the point of willingness to make any sacrifice so that Great Britain may back up her word. The world knows that it will never be used for aggression, but for the cause of liberty and in defense of freedom and justice."

Attending the luncheon were 150 American executives who had been called together at the invitation of Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation and chairman of the board of the International Chamber of Commerce. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, were other speakers.

Lord Riverdale said he regretted heavy world expenditures for armaments at a time when trade was showing signs of revival, because commodity prices were increased disproportionately. He held a slump to be in the offing whenever the chief powers stopped the hoarding of metals.

With respect to the British war debt to the United States, he suggested that negotiations between the two countries should be undertaken to settle upon a lump sum which the debtor could pay.

"I am convinced that we could come over here, so high is our credit, and borrow it in dollars," he declared. "Then we could hand it over to your Treasury and repay the sum over a period of, say, 50 years."

Smathers Blasts Hope of Democrats To Rule N. J. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 15—The last hope of the Democrats to get control of the 1937 State Senate faded today when William H. Smathers, of Atlantic County, left here for Washington, D. C., to take his seat in the United States Senate.

Senator Smathers, who remained in the Legislature three months after his election to the Senate because of the close party alignment here, left the State a few minutes before William C. Hunt of Cape May County, former Republican member of the body whose elction was found fraudulent, demanded the seating of his Democratic opponent, Jesse D. Ludlam.

Mr. Hunt's presence in the Senate during the court contest of his election gave Republicans an 11 to 10 margin and enabled them to organize the upper house. Democrats control the assembly.

When Mr. Hunt resigned Monday night—a resignation he said yesterday was made necessary because Senators Lester H. Clee of Essex and Albert J. Burling of Camden demanded it—the party representation was equally divided, 10 to 10.

The departure of Senator Smathers makes it impossible for Democrats to get control of the Senate, even if Republicans acceded to Mr. Hunt's demand that Mr. Ludlam be seated. The only effect of seating Mr. Ludlam would be to again deadlock the Senate at 10 to 10. Eleven votes are necessary to pass bills and confirm nominations.

Mr. Hunt called on Mr. Clee and Mr. Burling to offer the resolution to seat Mr. Ludlam "and vote with the Democratic minority to carry the resolution through to its conclusion."

Senate President Frank Durand of Monmouth and Senator Winant Van Winkle of Bergen said they would not vote to seat Mr. Ludlam.

Senator Clifford R. Powell of Burlington said it was "ridiculous" to seat a candidate "in the face of judicial determination that there was no election."

U. S.-New Zealand Air Service Planning Fortnightly Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—With the conclusion of the long-pending agreement between Pan American Airways and the New Zealand Government linking the South Pacific with world aviation, plans are also announced for an exploratory trip over Tasmania with the idea of tying that territory into the schedules.

Among the 20 clauses of the agreement between Pan American Airways and the New Zealand Government, the points of most interest are the following:

The Company has been granted permission to operate flying boats to Auckland as the terminal of the South Pacific service for a period of 10 years.

In the beginning the flying boats will maintain a fortnightly service.

An assurance is given that during the period of the agreement discriminatory taxation will not be imposed.

Mail matter is to be carried to and from New Zealand on a poundage basis of payment, the Dominion Government not being required to provide any subsidy.

Began Talks in 1935

The exploratory flight of Pan American Airways Clipper Ship to New Zealand—which aroused such intense interest in this distant part of the South Pacific—commenced only a week after the completion of the agreement between the Airways Corporation and the New Zealand Government.

Negotiations lasted from August of 1935, and although one draft was passed by the New Zealand Government, it was not acceptable to the American interests and was modified, though not signed. At this crucial stage a change of government caused further difficulty, and the Pan American Airways representative, Harold Gatty, spent many months in the country endeavoring to bring the arrangement to a conclusion.

The details of the proposed agreement were not the chief concern. The broader question of reciprocity between the United States and British aviation interests had become a crucial factor, and the New Zealand Government referred the proposals to the British Government, holding up completion of the agreement until the London authorities were satisfied that New Zealand's proposed step would not handicap in any way the negotiations for joint action by the United States and British interests in the North Atlantic plans.

British Activity

Imperial Airways Ltd., the great British concei which operates a biweekly service each way between Croydon and Singapore, linking up with the Quantas air services across Australia, was also closely concerned in the Pan American project, because of the extension of the Croydon - Australia service across Tasmania to New Zealand which is under active discussion.

Prime Minister Michael Savage in announcing the agreement with Pan American Airways, stated that the public would be glad to know that before arriving at a decision his Government had consulted the Governments of all the members of the British Commonwealth having interests in the Pacific. The paramount consideration of the New Zealand Government was the safeguarding of British interests, potential as well as actual, in the Pacific, and effective steps had been taken to that end. Consultation with the Governments, particularly of Britain and Autralia, had been close and continuous, and the whole matter had been reviewed at a conference in Wellington last September when representatives of the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments had been present. In consequence of the decision reached at that conference, the New Zealand Government had decided to refuse certain modifications of the terms of the agreement which the Pan American company had sought.

Tasman Issue

The final point by the Prime Minister provides an assurance to British interests concerned in linking New Zealand to the Croydon-Australia air service that there will be no foreign competition across the Tasman between Australia and New Zealand. However, there has been much discussion in secret between the British interests regarding control of this final section.

Imperial Airways operate flying boats from England to Singapore, the service being continued by Quantas Airways, a combination of Australian and Imperial Airways capital in which the English concern, although having a substantial interest, has a minority holding. For the extension to New Zealand, still a matter of negotiation, the Dominion Government is said to favor state ownership and operation, but the Australian Federal Government is believed to prefer a similar capital arrangement to that adopted in forming the Quantas Company. Otherwise, it is assumed that there would not have been so much delay in announcing a final decision, which would add 1500 miles to an air route from England to Brisbane (Queensland), which is already the longest in the world.

Boost in Inheritance Tax?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—Republican leaders of the Legislature here are in a huddle today to formulate a substitute taxation program designed to bring an additional $20,000,000 to meet State budget costs as a substitute for the taxation scheme offered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Republican conferences on the issue followed the Governor's action Tuesday night when he placed responsibility for an alternative tax levy program on their doorstep.

Indications today were that the counter proposal will be, first, for new inheritance levies, calling for an increase in the tax on estates appraised at less than $1,000,000, and, secondly, approval of the Lehman proposal for a 2-cent tax on the gross income of all public utility companies, save railroads operating in the State. It was estimated today that these levies, if finally decided upon, would bring in the requisite cash needed to fund unemployment relief during the fiscal year.

Accept Utility Tax

The consensus was that Republican agreement to accept the Governor's recommendation for the utilities tax would not embarrass them before the electorate. It was held that this was a pet measure of Mr. Lehman's and that any kickback, if there were one, would be against him—not against the Assemblymen who accepted his recommendation. This tax, it was stressed, would ultimately fall on the consumers.

The present inheritance tax law provides for a levy of 1 per cent on the net value of estates appraised at up to $150,000 and graded upward increases until 20 per cent is reached on estates appraised at a net value of $10,000,000.

Early Action Indicated

The Republican conferences will continue through the week-end, with the tax bill on the agenda for Monday evening or Tuesday morning next.

Meanwhile they will canvass the situation thoroughly and decide whether or not they shall press through to enactment the measure introduced by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives (R), of Norwich, for a joint committee to inquire into the State's fiscal affairs. It will take every vote they have in the assembly to do this.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 158 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Series of five programs, alternate Sundays, 8:45 a. m., beginning March 28 to May 23, inc., WBRC, 930kc.
Decatur—Wednesdays, 1:05 p. m., WMFO, 1370kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD, 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta—Tuesdays, 3 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m. WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, May 1, 15 and 29, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.
Trenton—Mondays, 9 a. m., WTNJ, 1280kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo—Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City—Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 3 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Alternate Thursdays, 3:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Rochester—Alternate Saturdays, 10 a. m., WHEC, 1430kc.
Syracuse—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 3:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays and Thursdays, 6:30 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 5:50 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Second and fourth Fridays, 3:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Norfolk—First Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg—Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.
Richmond—Tuesdays, 2:30 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, April 18, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

20 Hawaiian Islands

There are 20 Hawaiian Islands. Nine are inhabited.

Young G.O.P. Club Endorses LaGuardia for Second Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The New York Young Republican Club today had joined the city Fusion party in calling on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuadia to run for re-election this fall. After nearly three hours of acrid parliamentary discussion in the National Republican Club last night, the youthful branch of the party here voted 114 to 19 to support the Mayor for a second term, defining the 1937 issue as a campaign "between decent and indecent government." Opponents of the move declared it was, instead, a question of "supporting the avowed candidate of the leaders of the Communist Party in this country (Mr. LaGuardia), or fighting again the battle for 'the American way of life' with a true-blooded Republican."

If the Young Republican Club was "going along with such a man as LaGuardia, it might just as well change its name to the 'New York Young Farmer-Labor Party Club,' and hang the hammer-and-sickle emblem in front of the National Republic Club," opponents of the endorsement argued.

The upshot of the evening's vociferations, however, was rejection of a resolution incorporating these and other heated observations in a review of the LaGuardia record, and adoption of another resolution praising the Mayor for proving that "honesty and efficiency in municipal affairs can replace Tammany graft and corruption," and underwriting continuance of "the present nonpartisan municipal administration."

Party Uncertainty

The debate clearly revealed the extent of intra-party uncertainty as the Republicans prepare to re-enter the battle of city politics, but equally clearly projected the fact that the intractable Mr. LaGuardia, whose municipal policies have blue-penciled most of the tenets dear to politicians, is emerging from his four years at City Hall as the solitary election prospect. Plenty of other names—known and unknown—were brought forward at last night's meeting, but the vote conclusively indicated the consensus that there was no one save the incumbent Mayor "who can give the city good government and who also can win."

Alderman A. Newbold Morris, sometimes mentioned as a mayoral possibility this year, led the endorsing move, declaring the cause of 1933, when the party "cast partisan considerations aside to rescue the city from a plundering horde and sent a group of men to City Hall with new brooms and fresh imagination," was just as good today.

"Those who seek to obscure the one single issue confronting us this evening by fighting again the battle for 'the American way of life' must realize on sober reflection that they are doing their party a great disservice," he said. "We have always stood for decent and effective municipal government. Do we now say that this doesn't matter any more? "If we were willing to place partisan consideration on the shelf in 1933, we should be prepared to do so in 1937."

It was not a question of whether the Republicans could find a man who could run the government well, he continued, but whether they could find one who also could be elected, asking, "what is the use of running a candidate just for the exercise?"

The republican dissension over the mayoralty issue arises out of ironically contradicting circumstances. Mayor LaGuardia led the party to one of its rare victories over Tammany Hall in 1933, but he has been no more friendly in office to the Republican machine than to Tammany, and in national politics has shown a decided affinity to the Democratic New Deal.

Four Election Bills Voted in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—Four election measures, seen as aimed directly at independent voter elements in the forthcoming New York City mayoralty campaign, went to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for signature this afternoon, following Assembly approval. The Senate already had adopted the bills, which were Democratic-sponsored and, in the opinion of observers, designed by the down-state machine to strengthen the position of the old-line organization by placing maximum difficulties in the way of independent candidacies.

In this connection, one of the bills requires a new party to file its initial ticket simultaneously with the major parties, a regulation that would particularly affect the newly emerged American Labor Party which plans an active role in the city race; another requires pre-primary completion of independent nominating petitions, closing the door to a defeated major party candidate wishing to run as an independent; a third requres that nominating petitions carry the names of 7 per cent of the voters in the last election, another hardship for the independents. The bills were rushed through with only 40 of the 150 members of the lower house present.

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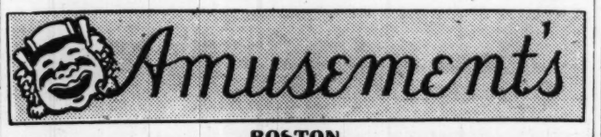

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Business Asks That Labor Assume Share of Burdens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—American business is preparing to demand that organized labor assume compensating responsibilities for its new rights under the Wagner Labor Act.

Labor relations will dominate meetings of the annual convention of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, meeting here April 26-29, it was learned today, and advance indications are that a strong counter-thrust by industry in the way of remodeling the Wagner Act is gathering momentum. Business leaders have been momentarily uncertain under rapid inroads of trade unions, sit-down strikes, and now the Wagner Act decision. There is every prospect in Washington that a big new drive to hedge the law with restrictions on labor is springing up spontaneously, and that it will be pressed to the utmost.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce session, the National Manufacturers' Association holds a board meeting here next week where plans for meeting the Wagner Act situation will be taken up. The conference of business and industrial leaders called by Secretary of Labor Perkins, also convenes here next week. Here too the question of labor responsibility will be pushed.

Also with a possible bearing on the plan was the conference with the President yesterday of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader and Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, and the press interview given subsequently by Mr. Lewis in which he announced union incorporation laws would be fought to the utmost.

Court Fight Involved

Involved in the coming battle is the President's fight to enlarge the Supreme Court. From the White House has gone out the statement, "no compromise," and two members of the Cabinet, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace have picked it up.

What seemed to be a counter statement was issued by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper yesterday, to the effect that "employers and employees should be provided with instrumentalities for equal consideration."

The strength of the new drive will be measured in terms of congressional support. Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina is already considering a bill to outlaw sit-down strikes. Business proposals heard here include legislation for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes; incorporation or licensing of trade unions with consequent cash penalties, if they invoke "unfair practices"; extension of the Railway Labor Act; conciliation machinery to cover all industry; a more direct federal enactment against sit-down strikes.

It is obvious that the success of these proposals depends on sentiment in Congress. Most observers feel there is little likelihood of great headway for the industrial counter thrust at the present time Mr. Roosevelt's full control of House and Senate can, however, be better guaged after the court reorganization fight battle proceeds. Just at present the official White House attitude is that the program must be pushed through to the full, but whether this represents the true sentiment or the feeling that it is not yet the time to show the hand on eventual compromises is uncertain.

Wallace Stresses Need

Secretary Wallace declared the court plan was "more imperative than ever" on the basis of the five-four Wagner Act decision. Labor had been benefited, but not agriculture, he said, and he felt the balance of power in the court, referring to Mr. Justice Roberts, was now held by the very man who last year invalidated long parts of the AAA, and who called agriculture a "local matter."

In a formal statement, the attorney general also cited the small majority by which the Wagner Act had been upheld and asked where the uncertain court majority would stand on legislation dealing with "child labor, sweatshops, minimum wages, maximum hours, old age benefits and other social matters."

Meanwhile, the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee proceeded. These amount practically to a filibuster against the President's proposals. In the six weeks of the hearings advocates of the court plan have used only eight days while the opponents have taken the rest, and continue to offer adverse testimony, often effective, as in the statement yesterday signed by the presidents of nine New England colleges and universities, all solidly against the program.

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Miss Laurette O'Neill Demonstrates Wagon Loaded With Iron 'Hot Pots' for Baked Beans, Macaroni or Other Hot Dishes That Dominate a Buffet Supper

Brazil Renews Court Adherence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Food for thought for both pro and anti-World Court enthusiasts in the United States is given by the declaration just received by Joseph A. C. Avenol, the Secretary General of the League, that Brazil has just renewed her adhesion to the so-called "Optional Clause" of the World Court for a further period of 10 years.

Brazil's resignation from League membership came into effect in 1928. Thus she does not consider nonmembership a bar to participation in the work of the World Court, and she is even prepared to accept its compulsory jurisdiction in the four clauses of dispute named in the Optional Clause. These are:

The interpretation of a treaty; any question of international law; the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

LaGuardia Veto Blocks Survey Of Employment Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Declaring that no emergency existed to warrant the issue of special revenue bonds to finance a $50,000 inquiry into New York City's unemployment aid administration, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday had vetoed an appropriation sought by the Board of Aldermen for a seven-member body to survey the working of the temporary emergency relief bureau. Instead, the Mayor urged an "impartial" commission of five, with two members to be named by him, two by the city comptroller, and one by these four as chairman.

The aldermen command a three-fourths majority requisite to override the mayoral veto after a 10-day interim, but it appeared today they would not follow this procedure since the Board of Estimate has an alternative funding resolution to consider on Friday which may be passed by a majority vote.

Mayor LaGuardia's veto message offered his co-operation for an inquiry into administrative costs of relief that would be "conducted in good faith" and not as a political attack. He would provide clerical service without expense for such a survey, he said.

Meanwhile, he took exception to aldermanic charges against the relief bureau, especially as they concerned the "social service cult," saying that organized opposition to special education seemed strange to him.

As for the alleged waste and inefficiency in the bureau, he stated that its operations were under constant and thorough check by the state emergency relief bureau; that New York's administrative expense for relief compared favorably with that of other communities; that only 10 persons in the bureau received more than $76 a week, and that of 10,593 employees, 10,235 re- $33 and less.

Art in Children's Scrawls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15 — In the year 1861 little William Henry Oberholtzer propped his lined copybook in front of him and with great care to be very Spencerian indeed he traced whole pages of "is intemperance a greater evil than slavery." By way of variety he drew some rather widish horses and an Indian with tomahawk.

Little William Henry undoubtedly had his ambitions, whether to be a great portrait painter or to be President of the United States, no one will know. But certainly the young artist could not have foreseen that his copybook opened reverently on a velvet covered table in the Downtown Gallery in New York city would one day be studied by thousands of visitors seeking to know more about children and families, thinking and ways of living back in the 60's.

The gallery is showing 100 paintings, pieces of sculpture and toys, either the work of children or made for children between the years 1725 and 1865. The display is to continue until May 1 for the benefit of the Little Red School House scholarship fund.

The wooden-faced children painted by travelling sign painters, the toys carved by the village carpenter, and the drawings on paper, on silk and velvet by the children themselves serve to tell a great deal about the way children looked in those days, what they thought, and what they did.

One young artist, S. D. Johnson, aged 14, 1822, has shown a harvest of grapes gathered from what seriously resemble cedar trees. Almira Marble, a few years earlier, in 1813 in her New Hampshire school traced an illustrated map which she signed "Europe from Best Authorities." Ann Johnson, who lived in Connecticut in 1825, spent many hours on what she termed "Baptisam of Our Savour." A number of the children have painted houses, copied landscapes or sketched the family fruit basket.

Six pictures use Pennsylvania German fractur for their medium. A survival of the medieval art of illumination, drawn with a goosequill pen and colored with home-made paints applied with a cat's hair brush. Also included are steel pen drawings and pictures on velvet.

Greek Anti-Bachelor Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — Many hundreds of bachelors in Greece are now searching for suitable brides, for it looks as if all those who are not married within a few months are in for a hard time.

The Government here is preparing a strict law to combat increase in the popularity of bachelorhood of recent years.

Alarmed at the fall in the number of marriages, the Government invited university professors, versed in social questions, to give their opinion on the vital problem. The professors have suggested that severe regulations should be enacted to make marriage almost obligatory to all men.

The law in preparation lays it down that no unmarried Greek citizen more than 25 years of age can occupy any public post, and that state officials who are so far unmarried must either marry or resign.

Moreover, bachelors are to be made to pay double taxes. Bachelors with no good reason for not getting wed will be deprived of the privilege of bequeathing their property to their relatives. Instead the greater part of it will go to the public treasury.

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When Victory Leads

SOMETIMES I think she was there, at other times I think she was not; but at all times, I am sure, we knew she was to be there ultimately—the leading Victory in the Sherman monument. We had been familiar with the horse and rider in the clay in the Paris studio, 3 rue de Baneaux, four or was it five years before? Again, I am not sure, nor does it in the least signify, since it is well known that Saint-Gaudens trespassed on eternity when bent on finishing a work to his own satisfaction.

In any case, whatever the interval that had elapsed since those never-to-be-forgotten *Quartier Latin* days, steed and horseman and striding *Nike* had been cast in bronze and set up behind the sculptor's house at Cornish, Saint-Gaudens had had it set up on his New Hampshire estate, in order that he might judge every detail before the final placement at the head of the Mall in Central Park, New York City.

But, before the bronze casting of the monument, there had been changes and rumors of changes. By letter and by word of mouth, all the preceding winter and spring, we had heard of these alterations. The wings of the angel had been made to lap over Sherman's left leg, parts of the cloak had been changed, the horse's mane had been altered; but the head of the Victory had caused the artist the sharpest questioning. He preferred her with her mouth open, as we all know her in the small-sized study on the marble base; but in the end, as being more impersonal, he had returned to the closed mouth as seen in his design for the copper cent (that design which was never used).

* * *

AS I SAY, we had heard of these changes for months, both by letter and verbally whenever Saint-Gaudens visited New York; and when the following summer we arrived in Cornish, they were all settled even to the last question of the coloring of the bronze. He would have been a strange critic who would have cavilled at any detail. Covered with gold leaf, like the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitoline Hill in Rome, Sherman astride his steed rode to the pace of invincible Victory in the New Hampshire field.

But, though the alterations on the Sherman monument were matters of the recent past, others concerning the statue of Lincoln on which he was engaged were occupying Saint-Gaudens' mind. The statue was to go to Chicago, where his standing Lincoln was already placed, and this time he wanted to emphasize not so much the man as the head of the state. He wanted a seated Lincoln and, for the impressive angular figure, he wanted an impressive ceremonial chair. In order that he might decide the point, he had instructed one of his assistants to model and cast in plaster a succession of chairs in which a scale model of the figure could be placed—while he himself took a much needed holiday.

* * *

WE WERE ALL very gay the evening before his departure. As I remember, besides Mr. and Mrs. Saint-Gaudens, there were gathered about the table on the great porch, Miss Frances Grimes, Henry Herring, "Jimmie" Fraser, my sister Helen, all four the sculptor's assistants at various times, myself, and his brother Louis whom he was wont to call a "dug-up Pompeian" because of the other's detachment from modern life and his absolute refusal to accept as a burden any sculpture contract. Anent this point, Louis did the magnificent lions on the staircase of the Boston Public Library; but they are not roaring lions and, following his invariable custom, he doubtless finished them in peace far beyond the reach of any over-seeing committee.

Saint-Gaudens was in high spirits. Those deep-set eyes of his, which in a serious mood Howells describes as the "eyes of a weary lion," flashed with pagan glee. And yet how sensitively they searched our faces. At the least sign of flagging interest, he would have halted and not another word of the tale could have been exacted of him. But there was no flagging interest when Saint-Gaudens told a story, even though one had heard it countless times before. At every repetition, their "French-Irish-American" humor increased.

* * *

ALL HIS STORIES had titles and we called for them by name. "*The Architect and the Cucumber or the Sculptor's Vacation*," "*The Squirrels versus the Woman*," of which tale, alas! I was the chagrined heroine; having taken a part, and I insist a very small part, of last season's hoard of nuts hidden by the squirrels near our studio, only to have them carried back to their nest, nut by nut, by the incensed little animals the following night. He had gone through his entire repertoire, pretty nearly, and we were all hilarious, so much so that the candle flames bent double in their sockets and the flowers on the deep lawn fronting the house shook with contagious fragrant mirth. Such was his farewell supper.

With a wave of his hand, as if casting aside a great burden, Saint-Gaudens was driven to the little railway station at Windsor the following morning, and thereafter for some weeks we heard of him playing golf with the zest of a boy. But for us of his immediate group left behind, there was no forgetting. As the Lincoln chairs, modeled by his invaluable assistant, Henry Herring, grew in number, the rest of us lingered for a few moments each day before the door of the "big studio." Not that the question as to which chair was the most Lincolnesque in character was ever discussed by us, but as a cloud only temporarily lifted from the sculptor's mind, the question hung over the entire place. One felt it in the neighborhood of the "little studio" as well as the "big," in the garden and in the forest. Even the outlying hills at moments seemed to be putting their heads together over it.

* * *

ALONG THE MIDDLE of August, I went to New York to secure winter quarters for my sister, and my return tallied exactly with that of Mr. Saint-Gaudens. Yes, the sculptor had returned, had inspected the figure of Lincoln in the various chairs and all Cornish knew his decision, even before this decision was confirmed. I knew it when I was set down at our door, though my sister said never a word on the subject. But no word was necessary. As our studio was remote from any habitation and the young servant girl employed to cook my sister's meals during my absence was timid, Mrs. Saint-Gaudens had instructed the model for the Lincoln statue who habitually wandered among the farmers of the district, dressed in black broadcloth of the cut of Lincoln's time and boots fashioned after the pattern of the late President's, in order that he might wear the proper wrinkles in these articles, Mrs. Saint-Gaudens had requested this elderly man to sit in front of our studio as a bodyguard. Ordinarily fairly loquacious, Mr. Bixby had no greeting for me on my arrival beyond a crestfallen nod. And later my suspicion of the reason for his bearing was confirmed. Saint-Gaudens' language when he was displeased was—well, let us say figurative, highly figurative and clear-cut. He never used such language in the presence of women, but his model's cowed mien told the story.

We were invited to "Aspet" for dinner that evening and, as we followed the path through the woods to the sculptor's home, it was as if some mental blow had fallen on all nature. What a different meal from the other on the eve of his departure! Saint-Gaudens, with his chin in his hand, brooded at the head of the board in leonine silence. The guests, a mere handful of his associates, spoke in subdued tones and the maid stole in and out of the room in frightened quiet.

* * *

WHEN HELEN AND I started homeward, we instinctively chose the path through the field behind the house. But even here the blight had fallen. The very flowers in the enclosure hung their heads and, by a curious optical effect, instead of Sherman and his winged guide, through the heavy mist, we saw only a stark and spectral horseman harried through the field by the sculptor's wrath. But was it wrath? Was it not rather a command, almost an order from on high which the sculptor felt laid upon him for perfection in his art? Suddenly the moon pierced the fog and we saw the Sherman monument in all its majesty.

A few weeks later every question connected with the Lincoln statue had been solved. As with the General on horseback, so with the lonely figure in the flag-draped chair—the spirit of Victory leads.

MARY MEARS

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF CHINESE EMBROIDERY OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THIS Mandarin square bears the insignia of civil officials of the first rank. The Chinese at an early date developed a definite pattern in costume, to be worn by members of specific ranks. No written law declared the requirements, but by word of mouth the tradition of garment of rank was passed down.

This piece is embroidered with the crane, in what is known as the loop-stitch on satin. Every embroidery stitch employed by the Chinese may be discovered in these Mandarin squares, which bear either civil, or military insignia. The pattern consists of a crane against a background of waves and cloudlets, leafy motives and symbolical figures.

ПРАВИЛЬНОЕ МЫШЛЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В своем втором послании к Коринфянам (10:4, 5) Апостол Павел заявляет следующее: "Оружия воинствования нашего не плотские, но сильные Богом на разрушение твердынь; . . . и пленяем всякое помышление в послушание Христу." Перечислив в своем послании к Филиппийцам (4:8) все, что истинно, честно, справедливо, чисто, любезно и достославно, он им говорит: "о том помышляйте."

Изучающие книгу текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, научаются утверждать свои мысли в Истине. Изучение этой книги навлекло на под спуда не один экземпляр Библии, долгое время преданной забвению, и дало ей почетное место в семейных очагах. Глубокий к ней интерес читающих ее, даст все большее и большее количество результатов, проявляющихся в исцелении и возрождении,—ибо Бога стали признавать, понимать и повиноваться Ему во многих семьях, где раньше относились к Нему с пренебрежением.

Пророк Иеремия восклицает (Иеремия 4:14): "Смой злое с сердца твоего, Иерусалим, чтобы спастись тебе: доколе будут гнездиться в тебе злочестивые мысли?" Когда мысли возносятся и доходят до осознания Божиего присутствия и Его мощи, "злочестивые мысли" выселяются. Повиновение Истине вкореняет чистые, честные и любезные мысли—и мысли эти отличаются мощью и уверенностью при разрешении каждодневных житейских проблем.

Часто мы сами навлекаем на себя неприятности из-за своей лени, злопамятства, страха или самопотворства. Быть может, мы будем очень удивлены, увидев, что многие из этих неприятных обстоятельств, или, так называемых, неизбежных затруднений, невольно нами увековечиваемых, являются результатом неправильного воспитания, или нашего не знания Бога. Поэтому сколь велико своими последствиями и сколь утешительно то, что мы испытываем, увидев, что мы становимся хозяевами положения путем отбрасывания страшных, или обольстительных выступлений зла, и утверждения, в сознании нашем, Богоподобных мыслей,—ибо нет таких превратностей, которых не могла-бы исцелить мудрость и сила Бога. Хорошие мысли не только уничтожают злые мысли, но также и их дурные последствия. Советы Любви рассеивают ненависть, а постоянное утверждение Истины отвергает зло, которое приходит под видом материальных наущений.

Mrs. Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 252): "Христианская Наука так классифицирует мысли: Правильные мысли реальны и сильны; неправильные—нереальны и бессильны, и имеют они характер сновидений. Хорошие мысли—действительны; нехорошие мысли—недействительны и мы должны их рассматривать как таковые. Продолжая эту категорию мы узнаем, что больные мысли—нереальность и слабость в то время; как здоровые мысли—реальность и сила. Я доказываю эти новые предпосылки на практике, и каждый может сам убедиться в их правильности." Какие широкие горизонты раскрывает такое рассуждение тому, кто ищет и кто отзывчив! К тому-же в этом заключается несравнимая ценность "правильных мыслей" для всего мира, ибо истинное мышление не принадлежит одной лишь какой нибудь секте или группе лиц, и не требует каких нибудь больших умственных способностей. Всякий, где-бы он ни был, может научиться контролировать и регулировать свои мысли в согласии с законом Бога, и таким образом исправлять и спасать свою ежедневную жизнь.

Беспристрастно проверив израсходованные за один день мысли, мы вероятно поразимся количеству затраченного времени на бесцельное, банальное, непроизводительное мышление. Можно даже сказать, что иногда мы сплетничаем мысленно. Мышлением считается или сходит за таковое, праздное размышление на тему о каких нибудь людях, об их добродетелях и пороках, о земных наслаждениях и несчастиях. Чтобы быть полезным для общества, мысленное строительство должно проявляться в быстрых, благородных, конструктивных действиях. Никакое затруднительное положение никогда не было преодолено одними лишь тщетными желаниями или размышлениями о недостатках нашего соседа. Как часто бывало, что исчезали бесследно наши заботы, благодаря радостному, продуманному самоулучшению и принятому от всей души доброму намерению облегчать ношу других! Будем также помнить, что то, что мы можем сегодня построить нашими любовными, великодушными мыслями и поступками, принесет нам большое удовлетворение.

Работая плечо к плечу над установлением царства Божиего на земле, все ищущие Бога должны думать о громадной важности этого дела и быть готовыми покорить эгоистичное и настойчивое стремление добиваться положения и власти. Кто следит за своими мыслями и охраняет их, тот занимается лишь своим собственным делом—он неустанно молится за себя и за человечество и постоянно стремится к тому, чтобы знать только свое духовное "я," которое всегда выражается совершенно. Путь Любви—единственный путь, который может быть признан и по которому может итти студент Христианской Науки—в своих мыслях, словах и в своих поступках. Через Богоподобные мысли приходит господство и влияние. Любовь, смирение и самопознание действительно—"реальны и сильны." Они—"сильные Богом на разрушение твердынь." Как мы должны быть благодарны за то, что в мире правильное мышление идет ныне вперед и за то, что мы имеем преимущество этому способствовать!

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Walk in the Lake District

LOOKING STEAD is well called: by its bare etymology it ought, as a stead, to have a position, and that it has; but it has a magnitude also, and greatness of soul, looking over the loneliest and longest of the dales, and itself overlooked by Pillar Fell, and Kirk Fell, and by the Gable massif running out to the north. . . . Of Ennerdale itself, full of the west wind and of little trees which hope to grow in it, the best long view without interruption is had from Brandreth; all these W. valleys are long troughs, relatively straight-sided and flat in the bottom, scraped out by the glaciers. Wordsworth misliked geologists and made some very heavy fun of them, but he himself was a peculiarly exact observer, both in that grand and critical piece of prose, the Guide to the Lakes, and in his poetry; and he gives us the majesty of these western dales in one apostrophe,

'Ye long, deep channels for the Atlantic's voice.'

Ennerdale could not be praised more finely. And you need to have looked down it from its head, out on to the bare N. W. coast, as well as upwards from the foot of the lake to the skyline of the Pillar, before you have made this valley your own. . . .

As you go along the High Level Route, all the way you have austere, magnificent prospects, changing in detail but not in quality, down Ennerdale and across it. Perhaps this is the grandest half-heur's walk in the Lake District: and indeed in all 'high level' routes, out along the horizontal fell-sides, where the gradients up and down are unbroken and seen in a *coup d'oeil*, there is a peculiar note of sombre and grandiose beauty. Here, certainly, with a touch of mist, the place is an El Greco picture, full of long distances and of wistful distortions, or round every bend you can expect to hear the wind moan through those rock-cut statues which guarded the entrance-way to Erewhon. You may walk in majesty along a high ridge-summit, and see the kingdoms of the earth spread at your feet; or you may stand below some face of cliff, Llewydd, Cheddar or Scafell Buttress, and look upwards humbly; but to walk out horizontally into space and round projecting bastions, to have the feet sure enough to free the eye, and to look both up and down in a kind of stolen grandeur, rapt half-way between earth and heaven, and confined by neither, is a peculiar happiness. Sheep, the world's first surveyors, those most impassioned lovers of the rigid, undeviating contour, those steady, delicate, inflexible path-makers, first laid out these horizontal tracks, and they make them still on all the fells; shepherds here and there have taken one of these tracks for their own use, and trodden the path wider and set a few stones on it; then came the climbing age, and all the artifice of rope and nails and grandeur; and Smith and Jones and Robinson have turned a shepherd's secret to a public benefit—Glyn Jones, and Robinson of the cairn, and Haskett Smith and many another good name and boot. All honour be to their memories; for it is but the drums and tramplings of three brief generations of climbing men, conquering about the Pillar Rock, that have made this great and glorious highway. Let us then tread where they trod and continue the good work which they began; for scree and falling water allow no prescriptive rights to the work of man's feet: therefore let us beat the bounds again and mark out our precarious claims by the impact of good nail and leather.—H. H. SYMONDS, in "Walking in the Lake District." (London: Alexander Maclehose. New York: Macmillan.)

Northern Gold

WALK along the beaches, after a storm has lashed the waters of the Baltic Sea into foam and tossed the treasures of its bed along the white sands; and, if you look carefully between the heaped seawrack, you will find glittering fragments of amber—clear yellow, red or bronze, greenish or primrose.

The region of the Baltic was well known to the Phoenician, Greek and Arabian merchants, who brought their silks and spices, gold and tissues from the caravan routes of the East through the Mediterranean Sea to the frozen shores of the Baltic. They came by way of the great rivers of Europe to do their trading, and in return took back with them rich treasure of amber, furs, wax and honey from the "Amberlands."

This beautiful "Northern Gold" was highly prized by the Egyptians—the necklace of cloudy amber, found in the tomb of Tutankhamun, probably came originally from Lithuania: and clear amber ornaments have been found also in Mycenian tombs.

The Egyptian word for this stone, "saki," is identical with the Lithuanian one for "gum" or "resin." And that is what amber actually is—the petrified resin from the pine trees which, long before the Ice Age, covered the stretch of land over which the Baltic Sea now flows.

Today the fisher-folk of the Baltic coast reap a goodly harvest from the sea in springtime, when the winter ice has broken up the deposits of amber at the sea-bottom and the pounding waves throw up the "Northern gold" onto the shore. You can see the amber gatherers, dredging in a primitive manner, carrying a great net, a leather bag round their necks in which to bring back the spoil. In their high boots, they wade far out into the water and pass whole days ransacking the seaweed on the beach.

The amber must be sold to the Government, which in turn sells it to the merchants, who take it to the factories at Klaipeda. Here the rough amber is cut and polished, ready to be made into ornaments and jewelry. An amber factory is a pretty sight with its piles of orange and red, bronze and primrose, clear yellow and cloudy yellow, even a rich brown. Here and there you will come across a veritable "fly in the amber," the tiny petrified body of the insect clearly visible in its crystal prison.

There is something strangely fascinating in hunting for amber along the shores; and, even if one is rewarded by only a few fragments, there is a thrill when one finds this trove!

E. D.

Rembrandt Reveals a New Art

I REMEMBER that when I was in Spain it seemed to me as if only the Italians had realized how pictures should be painted. In Spain the dramatic sense has obscured the sense of beauty; there must be a story told spectacularly, with all the gestures of the emotion, and if beauty comes into it at all it comes as an ornament to a scene otherwise conceived. But after an hour in the Brera I begin to feel a certain monotony and a certain lifelessness in these beautiful persons who seemed to have existed in the world only that they might be painted; in these scenes that had never happened except in a painter's studio; in all that was artificial from the beginning in these pictures painted for ornament. . . .

All at once I came into a little room full of dark pictures, and in the middle of the room, on an easel, a living thing looked at me. It was the head of a woman, plump, blonde, with rich blood in her cheeks, and thin gold hair crimped over her forehead. Her red lips were pursed together, her quite round eyes wide open, and expressing very little, except the quietly accepted fact of being alive. She was quite unconscious that I was looking at her, and, if she had noticed me, would have been indifferent to my opinion. An American lady who came into the room, and who saw me standing still and stupid in front of the picture, said kindly: "I have been in Amsterdam and it seems to me that I have seen her there. Is she not the blonde Saskia, the wife of Rembrandt?" But I looked at my catalogue, and told her that it was Rembrandt's sister.

And here, suddenly, I seemed to have found a thing which made all the rest of the pictures like an enchanting box of toys. Here was nature accepted frankly; nothing asked of nature but to be herself. In all the others, even when nature was the foundation, there had been arrangement, transposition, an aim at doing something with nature, at fitting it to a pattern or setting it to a tune. Life must be a motive for decoration, and beauty must be added, like a garment, to whatever natural charm life may seem to suggest by its existence. Here, it was life itself that grew up softly upon the canvas, without any pattern but what seemed the accident of nature (nature's truth, that is) and without an added ornament except the mere truth of paint. The white linen about the neck, the collar embroidered with jewels, shone with an actual glitter as if the paint sparkled under the light. And this paint seemed to delight in its own beauty, as the sunlight does when it makes and brightens the colours of the world. A new art, it seemed, had been discovered, by which things themselves, anything in itself, could become eternally interesting; an art which invented a whole new, infinitely various beauty, by the mere illumination of things truthfully realized, in their precise accompaniment and subordination to life.—ARTHUR SYMONS, in "Cities of Italy." (New York: Dutton.)

The Tower

THE shafts of sun beat down and through
A space in clouds.
Here we shall build a tower
Tall enough to be the meeting place
Of the four winds,
And far below on rigid, silver wings,
The traveler ships will pass
Like sober butterflies
Above, around the drifting clouds.
Here we shall take in our hands
A sliding sunbeam,
And dream of higher fields above
Where space builds her majestic battlements.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul in his second letter to the Corinthians (10:4, 5) declared, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; . . . bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." In his message to the Philippians (4:8), after enumerating things true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, he bids them to "think on these things."

Students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are learning to let their thought be established in Truth. The study of this book has resulted in the bringing forth of many copies of the Bible long in disuse and awarding it an honored position in the home. The earnest interest of its readers is bearing fruitage in healing and regeneration in increasing measure, for God is being acknowledged, understood, and obeyed in many families where heretofore He has been disregarded.

The prophet Jeremiah exclaimed (Jeremiah 4:14): "O Jerusalem, wash thine heart from wickedness, that thou mayest be saved. How long shall thy vain thoughts lodge within thee?" As thought is elevated to the consciousness of God's omnipresence and power, "vain thoughts" are dislodged. Obedience to Truth inculcates pure, honest, and lovely thoughts, which are mighty and reassuring in dealing with the problems of everyday living.

Many of our troubles are self-inflicted because of laziness, resentment, fear, or self-indulgence. It may occasion surprise to find we have unwittingly perpetuated many of these untoward circumstances or so-called unavoidable difficulties, that they have sprung from false education or ignorance of God. Then what a far-reaching, restoring experience to find that the rejection of fearful or alluring advances of evil, and the establishment of Godlike thoughts makes us masters of circumstances, for no adverse condition is beyond healing through the wisdom and power of God. Good thoughts destroy not only evil thoughts, but also wrong manifestations resulting therefrom. The counsels of Love dispel hate, and the steadfast declarations of Truth reject evil in the guise of material suggestions.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 252): "Christian Science classifies thought thus: Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent; evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. Continuing this category, we learn that sick thoughts are unreality and weakness; while healthy thoughts are reality and strength. My proof of these novel propositions is demonstration, whereby any man can satisfy himself of their verity." What a tremendous vista such reasoning extends to the responsive, longing seeker! Herein also lies the incomparable worth of "right thoughts" to the world, for true thinking is not confined to any sect or group, nor does it require great intellectual ability. Any man, anywhere, may learn to regulate and control his thinking in accordance with God's law, and thus correct and redeem his daily living.

Checking, without bias, one day's output of thoughts, we may be startled at the amount of time consumed by purposeless, trivial, barren material thinking. It might even be said that sometimes we gossip mentally. Much of the indolent speculation about folk, human graces or vices, mortal pleasures or distresses, passes as thinking. Mental building, in order to prove useful to the community, must be expressed in prompt, generous, constructive action. No difficult situation was ever overcome by vain wishes, nor by pondering our neighbor's foibles. How many of our troubles have vanished through joyous, consecrated self-improvement, and a courteous, wholehearted determination to ease another's burden! Let us remember, also, that what we can build today through loving, liberal thoughts and deeds yields gratifying contentment.

Working shoulder to shoulder to establish the kingdom of God on earth, all who seek God should consider the vast importance of this work, and be willing to subdue selfish, clamoring pressure for place and power. One who watches and guards his thoughts, attends to his own affairs; he prays without ceasing for himself and all mankind, and constantly strives to know only spiritual selfhood and its ever perfect expression. The way of Love is the only way that can be acknowledged or followed by the student of Christian Science in thought, word, or deed. Through Godlike thoughts come dominion and authority. Love, humility, and self-knowledge are, indeed, "reality and power." They are "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." How grateful we should be for the right thinking going on in the world today—and for our privilege to further it!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

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Princeton Nine May Go Places In E. I. L. B. Race

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—If Bill Clarke, starting his twenty-second year at the helm of Princeton's diamond destinies, is able to erase a few question marks, the Tigers may go places in the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball race.

The big "ifs" are the infield and pitching staff. Clarke has a fine keystone combination in Johnny Chubet, a classy fielder and timely hitter, at shortstop, and Ken Sandbach, proven second sacker on his way to his eighth major letter. But the veteran coach is not so sure how Ed Novak and Bill Fallon will fit in at third and first, respectively.

Novak is a junior who served as a utility infielder last year. Fallon, another junior, also needs more experience.

Clarke has hopes the Tigers' perennial problem in the box has been somewhat solved by the addition to the coaching staff of Harry Hoisclaw, former minor-league hurler. Moisclaw has been bringing the mound staff along slowly, but has produced a better and faster Dick Bell, mainstay of last year's mound corps. Bell retired the first 15 Villanova batters in order in his second appearance.

If Johnny Morris' knee holds up, the chunky right-hander will be the Bengals' No. 2 hurler. In reserve there are Dawson (Lefty) Farber, star of last year's freshman nine, who was knocked out of the box in his first two varsity appearances; Chubet, who can be called in from short; Dale Rice, also a better than average pinch-hitter and utility outfielder, and Jack Bissell, retiring hockey captain. Among the sophomores there are Bob Riddle, Pete Murphy and Oswald (Karl) Marquarot.

There is no worry about the outfield. Capt. Dean Hill in center is flanked by his sophomore brother, Mark, and Ray Jabara, a junior playing his first year of varsity ball. Jabara, who bats left-handed at the top of the batting order, has displayed consistent ability to get on base.

Behind the plate Clarke has two veterans. Rolf Paine has the edge to date over Eddie Givens on the strength of his experience. Both men are fine hitters, and have good arms.

No Marked Changes In A. B. C. Tourney

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Veteran bowlers from New York, New Jersey and the Mid West, in addition to 28 booster teams from New York City, went to work on the American Bowling Congress alleys today, but there seemed small chance that the marks established earlier in the tournament would be materially changed.

There has been a noticeable lull in high scoring since the heavy firing of last week end slackened. Only changes yesterday were due to a rookie and a veteran. The newcomer, Ira Kitzmiller of Camden, N. J., tied Vic Olgivie of Ridgewood, N. J., for seventh place in the singles with a 698 total for three games and also tied for sixth in the all-events with Mike Debridget of New York with a 1927 aggregate.

Tom Owens a veteran from Louisville, Ky., took fourth in the all-events with 1932. He scored 600 in the five-man team competition, 653 in doubles and 679 in singles.

A 2933 total by the Schwalb Tire five, Dover, N. J., topped the 84 five-man teams on the card. Two teams—Wayside Inn, Boonton, N. J., and Independents, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—rolled identical totals of 2809, second best on the card. None of the scores were within shouting distance of the leaders in this division, the Krakow Furniture Company of Detroit, Mich., which rolled 3118. The five leaders in the all-events:

O. Jasper, Cincinnati, Ohio	655	650	675—1980
A. Carey, Belleville, Mich.	559	705	693—1957
M. Rushnak, Braddock, Penna.	630	678	642—1950
T. Owen, Louisville, Ky.	600	653	679—1932
D. Common, Dayton Ohio	551	719	658—1928

A. A. U. Boxing Champions

Eight new A. A. U. boxing champions were crowned in the Boston Garden last night. They survived an army of 196 battlers gathered from 26 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The list:

112-Pound Class—William Speary, Philadelphia.
118-Pound Class—Morris Parker, Newark N. J.
126-Pound Class—Edgar Waling, Detroit.
135-Pound Class—Joseph Kelly, Philadelphia.
147-Pound Class—Johnny Marquez, San Francisco.
160-Pound Class—Ted Cerwise, Detroit.
175-Pound Class—Timmie Hill, Detroit.
Heavyweight Class—James Robinson, Philadelphia.

Pocket-Size Red Sox Rookie

Dominic Dallesandro
"Little Caesar" of 1937 Crop

'Feller Should Forget Spot Pitching And Ram Ball Past Batter'—Johnson

GERMANTOWN, Md., April 15 (AP)—Walter Johnson, perhaps the greatest speed ball pitcher of all time, suggested that Rookie Bob Feller forget about spot pitching and "just ram that fast one past the batter."

Farmer Walter, who now cultivates 550 acres of rolling land, stopped his chores yesterday to give advice to the young Cleveland sensation who may be the fireball king of a new baseball era.

"A strong boy like Feller, with speed to spare and a good curve, doesn't have to worry much about a hitter's likes or dislikes," Walter began.

"Spot pitching, aiming a throw at knees or shoulders, is not a natural effort and it strains a hurler's arm."

The average pitcher, Johnson explained, has to consider a batter's weaknesses and pitch to spots.

"But Feller, from what I hear—I've never seen him—is not average. He's the kind that comes once in a generation. He's got fire to burn the ball by the batter.

"They tell me Bob's control isn't too good and hitters are leary of standing up to the plate. That's in Bob's favor now, for when they back away, he can shoot a fast one down the middle or break a curve over.

"In my day, when I got in a jam, I'd just rear back and fog that fast one over," the Big Train said, "and I'd throw most of them chest high, whether the hitter liked that-kind or not. I just had confidence that my speedball would hop past him. That's the confidence Bob should have in his fireball."

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Thousands of Japanese rag pickers have started a fund to train Shigeo Michakawa, one of their number, for the 1940 Olympics . . . Shigeo is the Japanese hope in the 10,000-meter run . . . the rag pickers will each fork out a quarter of a cent a day until 1940 . . . All baseball is pulling hard for Tris Speaker to come through.

* * *

Spencer Abbott, Seattle manager, says former Mayor Jimmy Walker may bob up as part owner of the Dodgers one of these days . . . is that a scoop, Spence? . . . Carl Hubbell's screw ball is dizzier than ever . . . The 46 medals awarded in the A. A. U. swim championships at New Haven last week cost $185 . . . The New Mexico contingent at the A. A. U. boxing tourney blew into town wearing ten-gallon hats . . . The report is Don Gutteridge, Card third sacker, may be Columbus bound almost before you read this.

* * *

If Dick Walsh of the Albany Times Union has the right information, the Senators picked up Al Simmons for less than the $7500 waiver price . . . Bill Pierre, Birmingham scout, is considering starting a baseball school for kids between 10 and 14 years of age . . . Frank Grayson, veteran Cincinnati baseball expert, says Frank McCormick, young Red infielder, looks like another Nap Lajoie to him . . . the boys says Georgetown is one of the eastern grid teams to watch next season . . . Jack Hagerty will have two veteran lines and several sets of big fast backs . . . all of whom may spell grief for Penn, Holy Cross, et al.

Cooke Eliminated From Tennis Play By Henderson

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Archibald Henderson, the University of North Carolina star, eliminated Ellwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., seeded No. 4, yesterday in a quarterfinals match of the United North and South Tennis tournament. Scores were, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, veteran New Jersey performer and the tournament favorite, advanced into the semifinals with a 6—0, 6—3 victory over F. M. Farrell, a New York youth attending the University of North Carolina.

In another quarterfinals match of the men's singles, Merrimon Cuninggim, of Nashville, Tenn., upset Martin Buxby, of Miami, Fla., seeded No. 3. The scores were 6—4, 6—3.

Ed Fuller of Salem, Mass., and E. L. Tarhis of Montreal beat Bob Decker and Charles Spaulding, 6—2, 6—1, in the quarterfinals of the men's doubles.

Henderson and Ferrell advanced over Cuninggim and John Foreman, of Glencoe, Ill., another University of North Carolina student, 6—3, 6—2, and Buxby and Cooke defeated Mace Gwyer of Pelham, N. Y., and Ed Degray, of Brooklyn, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Florence LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Millicent Hirsh of New York advanced to the semifinals in the women's singles.

Miss LeBoutillier defeated Mrs. F. C. Baggs of New York 6—3, 6—2, Miss Dean, the defeanding champion, conquered Margaret Anderson of Richmond, Va., 6—4, 6—2, Mrs. Johnson advanced over Barbara Neilds of Cleveland, 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Hirsh beat Mrs. Matilda Nash, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Galowin Ranked No. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Stanley Galowin of the City Athletic Club has been ranked No. 1 in the Eastern Squash Racquets Association for the past season. Albert E. Watt of the Jackson Heights Squash Club has been ranked No. 2, with Elisha Lee Jr., Block Hall; Maurice W. Metzler of the City Athletic Club and James Ceribelli of the New York A. C. following in that order.

Winnipeg Monarchs Lead

TORONTO, April 15 (CP)—Winnipeg Monarchs went a game ahead in their best-of-five series with Copper Cliff Redmen for the Dominion junior hockey championship last night, defeating Redmen 2 to 1 in the third contest. Copper Cliff won the first and Winnipeg the second, both games going into overtime.

Leave for Mexico

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—Three members of the Australian Davis Cup team, Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath and John Bromwich, headed toward Mexico, D. C., by train yesterday for the first round of international cup play. The fourth member, Adrian Quist, remained over a day and will fly to the Mexican matches.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego	9	3	.750
Seattle	8	4	.667
San Francisco	7	4	.636
Sacramento	7	5	.583
Los Angeles	6	6	.500
Portland	4	7	.364
Oakland	3	9	.250
Missions	3	9	.250

Results April 14

San Diego 4, Oakland 1.
Missions 4, Seattle 1.
Portland 12, Los Angeles 7.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 3.

Katy Rawls Sets New A A U Mark With 22 Titles

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Slender Katy Rawls of Miami Beach, Fla., retained her national indoor 300-yard individual championship with the greatest of ease in the Lake Shore A. C. pool last night to account for a new record total of 22 A. A. U. championships.

By winning as she pleased over Hattie Taylor of the Athletic Club of Columbus, Ohio, the versatile little star from Florida broke a tie with a pair of famous stars, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett of New York, and Helene Madison of the Washington A. C., Seattle, Washington, at 21 each. During the remainder of the annual meet she will seek three more indoor championships.

Miss Rawls did not extend herself until the free style section of the race and finished in 4 minutes, 6.4 seconds, a tenth of a second slower than her own meet and American record established a year ago. She trailed Miss Taylor throughout the breaststroke and backstroke legs, but turned on the pressure at the finish to win by about 10 feet.

Harriet Vance of Peoria, Ill., and Virginia Hopkins, a teammate, of Miss Rawls, finished third and fourth, respectively, far behind the leading pair.

Claudia Eckert of Chicago, made it a perfect evening for defending title holders, but had to stage a dazzling closing spurt and set a new meet record to conquer Halina Tomska of the Detroit Athletic Club, in the 100-yard free style final. The time, 1 minute, 1.8 seconds, clipped seven-tenths of a second off the meet mark Miss Eckert established last year in scoring an upset triumph. Miss Tomska took the lead at the gun and halt way through the test, had a margin of about two yards. She still led as they made the last turn, but could not quite match Miss Eckert's spectacular finish.

Miss Hopkins, who finished fourth in the individual medley, was third in the free style classic, with Betty Lea of the Washington A. C., Seattle, Wash., fourth.

In the climax of a series of exhibitions dominated by University of Michigan stars, the Wolverine 150-yard medley relay trio of Tom Haynie, Jack Kasley and Ed Kirar, bettered the American record of 1m, 21.8s, set by Princeton last year, by one and seven-tenths seconds. The Wolverines beat a Lake Shore A. C. team by about three inches.

Coris Brennan of the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., who failed to continue after diving into the pool, in the individual medley, unsuccessfully protested Miss Rawls' victory. Miss Brennan claimed the starting gun was fired before she had lined up with the field, but the judges decided otherwise.

British Cup Team Headed by Austin

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—A four-man team, headed by veteran Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, today was invited by the British Lawn Tennis Association to go into training for Great Britain's defense of the Davis Cup.

Besides Austin, who made his first appearance in cup competition in 1929, invitations were sent to Charles E. Hare, Charles R. D. Tuckey and Frank H. D. Wilde. Of this trio, out of which British tennis officials must develop a singles player to team with Austin and fill the shoes of Fred Perry, now a professional, only Tuckey has had previous experience in Davis Cup play.

With George Patrick Hughes, Tuckey played in the challenge round doubles in 1935 and defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of the United States. Last summer he and Hughes lost to Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist of Australia, but England retained the trophy, as Perry won both his singles matches and Austin set back Crawford.

Hare, at 21 the youngest of the four, was Britain's junior champion in 1931. Austin, who has a brilliant record in Davis Cup singles play, is 30, while Tuckey and Wilde are 26.

Iowa State Golf Squad Down to Six Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, April 15—The Iowa State College golf squad has been reduced to six men by Coach Hugo Otopalik. Cyclone golfers played 36 holes of medal play and finishing in the top six were three veterans and a trio of newcomers to varsity play.

Vernon Waldorf, Clinton, first-year man, topped the Cyclones with a score of 149 for the 36 holes. Capt. Robert Bauge, Ames, and Dillon Turney, Fairfield, lettermen, tied for runnerup honors with scores of 155. Cyril Radcliffe, Ankeny, senior, posted a score of 160; Gerald Sperry, Fort Dodge, made the 36 holes in 162, while Norman McCuen, Des Moines, counted 164.

College Baseball Results

Boston 9, Harvard 7.
City College 16, Panzer 2.
Drew 6, Cathedral 2.
L. I. U. 18, St. Peter's 3.
Georgetown 13, Loyola 4.
Geo. Washington 7, Delaware 4.
Michigan 11, William & Mary 10.
Pratt 13, Stevens Tech 9.
Navy 6, Gettysburg 5.
Princeton 7, Fordham 1.
Providence 7, St. John's 6.
R. I. State 5, Brown 0.
Temple 15, Albright 6.
Ursinus 25, Swarthmore 14.
Villanova 8, Penn 0.
Yale 17, Columbia 2.

A's Win City Title

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—The Athletics won the city championship yesterday coming from behind to defeat the Phillies, 4 to 2, for the third straight time behind Harry Jelley's effective pitching. Frankie Hayes hit a homer for the A's in the second.

Edward G. Hanlon

BALTIMORE, April 15 (AP)—Edward G. "Foxy Ned" Hanlon, pioneer of modern baseball and manager of the celebrated Baltimore Orioles of the '90's—including the late John J. McGraw and "Uncle" Wilbert Robinson—passed on here last night.

Gopher Coach Has Major Job Remaking Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 15—Coach Frank G. McCormick of the University of Minnesota varsity baseball squad has a major job this year rebuilding the Gopher baseball team of 1936 as three new infielders, one new outfielder and additions to the pitching staff have to be developed. This is Coach McCormick's seventh year as head of the Minnesota baseball coaching staff. Practise started indoors in mid-January and it was only last week that conditions were such that the candidates could use Northrop Field.

Several positions are still open to dispute and the non-conference schedule during the next fortnight is expected to give McCormick the opportunity to experiment. At second base, three athletes are disputing the regular role. Leo Pirsch of Olivia was stationed at second sack during the recent southern tour, but when the squad returned home some two weeks ago, Nick Boosalis of Faribault and Bob Carlson of Minneapolis entered the picture.

Gordon Spear, rangy first-base candidate from Miles City, Mont., is the present choice at first base; but Ray King, versatile Minnesota football captain-elect, who played the outfield and took an occasional turn on the pitching mound last season, is a possibility because of his power at the plate. Lou Midler, erstwhile football tackle, is also a candidate for the job. Andy Uram has also forsaken spring football for the diamond and is fighting it out with Eli Orlich of Duluth for the third-base assignment.

Don Lee, sure-handed shortstop from Minneapolis, is the only veteran infielder on hand and is almost a certainty to hold down his old position again this season.

Hitting strength will be largely concentrated in the outfield trio and in Capt. Ted Brissman behind the plate. Returning outfielders are Ray King, who can also take his turn on the mound, and Don Lindeberg, fleet veteran of 1936. Sam Hunt, veteran Red Lake Falls athlete, is also on hand along with several newcomers.

Kermit Aase, veteran right-hander, seems a likely choice to become the ace of the mound corps. Last season, Aase shared major pitching assignments with Ev Grossman. The Gopher mound staff will do all of its hurling from the right side this season, since all of the dozen pitching candidates are right-handers.

The schedule for 1937 is as follows:

April 16—Gustavus Adolphus, 17—River Falls Teachers, 20—St. Olaf, 23—Luther, 24—Luther, 27—Gustavus Adolphus, 30—Iowa.
May 1—Iowa, 4—St. Johns, 7-8—Northwestern at Evanston, 11—Augustana, 14-15—Wisconsin, 19-20—Michigan at Ann Arbor, 27-28—Purdue, 31—Iowa at Iowa City.
June 1—Iowa at Iowa City.

Husky Oarsmen Begin Defense Of Crew Supremacy

OAKLAND, Calif., April 15 (AP)—Champions of the world in eight-oared rowing, University of Washington's Huskies will begin defense of their crew racing empire Saturday against their oldest rivals—California's Bears.

The preview of what the eastern collegiate navies may expect in the National Regatta this summer will take place on Oakland Estuary, a crooked body of salt water connecting with San Francisco Bay. Their spring meeting has inaugurated the country's crew competition since 1903.

Most of the time during the last 14 years, one of the two coast shells has gone on to victory on the Hudson.

Last year the Washington varsity, junior varsity and freshmen boats set too swift a pace for California.

At Poughkeepsie Washington swept the river. The varsity took up from there to win the Olympic tryouts, then the championships at Berlin.

The Washington power plant is intact, generating as much human energy as in 1936.

All Coach Al Ulbrickson has been concerned over is a coxswain. Three experienced mites are after the job. With such a capable crew, stroked by clever Don Hume, some observers feel Ulbrickson could put a stuffed shirt in the cox's seat and still win.

Hume, 173-pounder, ranks next to Ulbrickson himself as the greatest stroke since the Huskies took to water. Veterans Joe Rantz at No. 7; George Hunt at 6; Jim McMillin at 5; John White, 4; Gordon Adam, 3; Charles Day, 2, and Roger Morris, bow, toil as before. They average 181 pounds in weight and 6 feet 3 inches in height.

Ky Ebright, himself coach of two Olympic champions and many Poughkeepsie winners, has a California varsity manned by six sophomore oarsmen; a 1935 freshman rower, and one man with 1936 varsity experience—stroke Larry Arpin. The coxswain, Harry Kueny, handled the tiller ropes on the freshman crew two years ago.

Exhibition Baseball Yesterday

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A) 4, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Washington (A) 2, Boston (N) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 10, Boston (A) 5.
Chicago (N) 10, St. Louis (A) 4.
Chicago (A) 3, Pittsburgh (N) 1.
Cleveland (A) 8, New York (N) 6.
Knoxville 13, St. Louis (N) 12.
New York (A) 7, Binghamton (NYP) 4.
Montreal (I) 11, Buffalo (I) 3.
Rochester (I) 5, Columbia (SAL) 0.
Toronto (I) 6, Augusta (SAL), 4.
Jersey City (I) 13, Richmond (PL) 1.
Brooklyn (N) 15, Norfolk (PL) 5.

Louisiana Names Tinsley

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 15 (AP)—Gaynell Tinsley, twice all-American football end at Louisiana State University, has been named head football coach at Louisiana College. He succeeds Maj. Henry E. Walden, coach for 16 years, who will continue here as director of athletics and teacher of journalism and publicity.

Co-Captains Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—C. Alliston Jennings '38 and Jack Thompson '38, have been elected co-captains of the Columbia varsity swimming team for next year.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Patnik and Higgins

There were two competitors in the United States Amateur Athletic Union indoor swimming championships which were held in the Yale Pool, New Haven, last week, who attracted quite a bit of attention, and there were sufficient reasons for this. One of them was Al Patnik of Pittsburgh, Penna., and the other Johnny Higgins of the Olneyville (R. I.) Boys' Club. And what is still more to the point, so far as intercollegiate swimming goes, they are both freshmen at Ohio State University, which served notice this winter that next year will find the Buckeyes making things interesting for Michigan and the other members of the Big Ten Conference when swimming titles are competed for. These two boys together should be good for 15 to 20 points in any meet they compete in, and that is certainly a fine foundation upon which to build a winning team.

Wide World
Al Patnik

One of the Greatest

No victories secured in the A. A. U. championships came as such big surprises as did the triumphs of Patnik in the low- and high-board diving contests. With Richard Degener forfeiting his high-board title by turning professional, a new champion was due to be crowned in that event; but with Al Greene defending his low-board title, it was generally expected that the Lake Shore A. C. star would retain his championship. Few, if any, of the experts had picked young Patnik to take either of these two titles, and yet he came through to capture both of them. And what is still more, his performances in both events were among the finest ever given by a male diver. Already he is rated as good as, if not better than, Degener, and that is as high praise as could be meted out to any fancy diver. It already looks as if Uncle Sam had found the man to keep his Olympic diving record safe when the 1940 games are held at Tokyo.

Higgins and the Butterfly

And the reason for mentioning Johnny Higgins is to be found in the fact that he gave a very successful and clever exhibition of the butterfly stroke when winning the 200-yard breaststroke and 300-yard medley titles. When this stroke first made its appearance in 1933, protests were filed against it with the International Swimming Federation; but that organization declared it perfectly legal and since then the American swimmers have been busy developing it. Progress has been made, but it requires a lot of power to carry it through the entire 200 yards and, as a result, very few of the American swimmers have been able to use it over the entire distance. But Higgins showed at New Haven that it will unquestionably displace the old style of breaststroke before long. The Olneyville boy is easily the best breaststroke swimmer in America and he has gone farther than any other swimmer in making use of the butterfly. While he finished fourth in the last Olympic 200-meter breaststroke race, we shall be surprised if he does not use the new butterfly to win more honors in future big meets.

Why Not Swimming?

By raising basketball to a major sport, Harvard University will give major letters for six sports beginning next year. The five others are crew, baseball, football, track and field and hockey. While we approve the giving of the major letter to basketball, we would be interested to know why the swimmers are not to be given similar recognition. Swimming is not only a great athletic competition, but it is also one of the best recreations there is and one that can be followed long after college days are over.

Caras Is Upset By Onofrio Lauri In Billiard Play

World's Pocket Billiard Standing

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Jimmy Caras, Wilm'ton, Del.	6	2	77	10
Andrew Ponzi, New York	6	3	74	7
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	6	3	84	6
Irving Crane, Rochester, N.Y.	6	4	59	11
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	5	79	11
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	6	5	70	5
Willy Mosconi, Philadelphia	5	5	95	3
Charles Seaback, Boston	5	6	55	15
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	43	15
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	4	7	43	23
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	7	51	22
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	8	54	8

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Despite an upset defeat, Defending Champion Jimmy Caras from Wilmington, Del., remained at the top of the field in the world pocket billiard championships last night, although Ralph Greenleaf, making a late bid, drew up closer into a tie for second place.

Greenleaf turned in his best game of the tournament in whipping Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia 125 to 81 in six innings, to go into the runner-up tie with Andy Ponzi, former champion from New York, who was defeated earlier by Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland. Caras dropped a 125-107 surprise decision to Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn in 17 innings.

The day's play left Caras with six wins and two losses, compared to six victories and three setbacks each for Ponsi and Greenleaf. Mosconi's defeat dropped him to seventh place with a .500 average in 10 starts.

Greenleaf was the only favorite to win during the day's play. Mosconi took a 17-11 lead in the second frame, and then shot two clusters of 32 to go out in front 81 to 45. Greenleaf, after running 28 balls in the fifth inning, finished the game with a high unfinished run of 52.

Barry and Siebert Are Trophy Winners

MONTREAL, April 15 (AP)—Babe Siebert, defenseman on the Montreal Canadiens, has been awarded the Dr. David A. Hart trophy as the most valuable player to his club in the 1936-37 hockey season, the National Hockey League announced last night.

The Lady Byng trophy for the player showing the highest type of sportsmanship, along with playing ability, goes to Marty Barry, center on the Detroit Red Wings. The trophy winners were decided in a poll of sports writers in the six cities of the league.

The veteran Lionel Conacher of the Montreal Maroons was Siebert's nearest rival. Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs was second to Barry in the Lady Byng competition.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Frank Shields won North and South tennis tournament, defeating Wilmer Allison in final.

Five Years Ago

Navy crew defeated Princeton by one length.

Dollins Upsets Gilson

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 15 (AP)—Al Dollins of Covington, Va., defeated Roof Gilson, 1933 tourney champion in the first elimination round yesterday of the Mason-Dixon amateur golf tournament. Gilson, of Jackson, Mich., went down three and one.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 17, Hobart 6.
Penn State 4, Swarthmore 3.
Stevens 11, Palisades L. C. 7.
Yale 10, Springfield 6.

College Tennis Results

Columbia 6, N. Y. U. 3.
St. John's 8, St. Peter's 1.

College Rugby Result

Nassau-Hofstra 13, Yale 6.

College Track Result

Maryland 76½, W. & L. 49½.

Landis Declares Tommy Henrich Is Free Agent

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—In a vital decision, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, yesterday ripped the lid off the alleged practice of major league clubs in "covering up" promising young stars to block their entry into the big leagues through the selective draft.

Commissioner Landis settled the case involving Tommy Henrich, strapping 22-year-old outfielder, now with the Milwaukee club of the American Association, by declaring him a free agent, thus depriving the Cleveland Indians of a claim to him. Henrich, rated as a potential $15,000 ball player, is eligible now to sign with any major league club which may desire his services.

The bidding, expected to start immediately, promises to be brisk with a half-dozen clubs seeking Henrich.

Henrich, a terrific hitting left-hander, who batted .346 with New Orleans last year, had appealed to Commissioner Landis to investigate his status, charging that the Indians had shunted him from farm to farm, thus preventing his advancement to the major leagues.

Commissioner Landis' investigation disclosed that the Cleveland club was guilty of covering Henrich up, and that his transfer from New Orleans to Milwaukee was made at the direction of Cleveland officials. Henrich had played with Zanesville, Ohio, and New Orleans, both Cleveland farms, and was then sent to Milwaukee, joining the Brewers this spring after his purchase last fall with Pitcher Ralph Winegarner for $7500.

Henrich never played with Milwaukee except in spring exhibition games, in which he batted and fielded sensationally. His home is in Massilon, Ohio.

Commissioner Landis' ruling which set a new record for him for brevity follows:

In re player Tom Henrich:
Investigation of the status of the player, instigated at his own request, discloses that he has been "covered up" for the benefit of the Cleveland club and that his transfer from New Orleans to Milwaukee, was directed by the Cleveland club and prevented his advancement to a major league club under the selection clause. Because of the violation of the player's rights under his contract and the major-minor rules, he is hereby declared a free agent.

Neither Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Indians, nor his executive assistant, C. C. Slapnicka, attended yesterday's hearing, but Allan Sothoron, manager of the Milwaukee club; President Henry Bendinger and Business Manager Louis Nahin were called. They expressed disappointment in losing Henrich, whom they regarded as a sensational prospect.

Bradley and Slapnicka were quoted as saying they would take no action to regain Henrich's services. Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants, however, was declared to be in the market for Henrich and might be willing to bid $20,000 for him.

Saga Wins Second Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 15 (AP)—Bermuda's "heavy weather" boat, Saga, sailed by Kenneth Trimingham, reversed the order of the first race yesterday and won the second of the series of three special races to determine the six-meter yachts which will meet for the King Edward VII trophy. After finishing second to Briggs Cunningham's Lulu, United States entry, in Tuesday's opening event, the Bermuda vessel came from behind in the last few hundred yards to finish two lengths in front of the Cunningham craft.

Colby Coaching School

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 15 (AP)—Andrew ("Andy") Kerr, head coach of football at Colgate University, will handle the football assignment at the third Colby College coaching school, June 21 to 26, it was announced by college authorities today.

Baseball Fans To See Changes In Home Clubs

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Every major league club except the world champion New York Yankees, Detroit Tigers and Chicago White Sox will have a new lineup for the home folks to appraise opening day, and even the Tigers and Sox may break down and change the old cast before Tuesday.

Survey revealed today the 16 major league managers are counting on using 60 new men more or less regularly. The minors produced 33 of these and the rest moved from one major league club to another during the winter. A quick roundup of the changes follows:

Yankees—They're so stable now that if Babe Ruth, in his prime, came back he'd have a hard time breaking in. Only Pitchers Frank Makosky and Spurgeon Chandler from Newark are given the slightest chance of sticking.

Giants—First Baseman Johnny McCarthy, Newark, and Third Baseman Lou Chiozza, Phillies, are the two main changes. Cliff Melton, pitcher from Baltimore, also is liked.

Indians—Lyn Lary, shortstop, and Julius Solters, outfielder, both acquired from the Browns, are the only sure changes.

Cardinals—A free-for-all, but it looks as if Jimmy Brown, Rochester, will be at third; Mickey Owen, Columbus, behind the bat, and Stan Bordagaray, Brooklyn, in center. Lonnie Warneke, former Cub, will be the No. 2 pitcher.

Tigers—Happiest change for Detroit fans is the return of Hank Greenberg at first. No newcomer has won a place although Rudy York from Milwaukee is given a chance.

Pirates—Johnny Dickshot, Buffalo, figures to be in the outfield with the Waners; Lee Handley, former Red, will try to stick at second base. Ed Brandt, veteran from Brooklyn, is the new pitching regular.

White Sox—Only Pitcher John Rigney from St. Paul is expected to make the regular staff, though some think Steve Mesner, Los Angeles, will replace Manager Jimmy Dykes at third before long.

Cubs—Their trade of Warneke to St. Louis for Pitcher Roy Parmelee and First Baseman Jim Collins will be watched closely. Charlie Grimm also gives Linus Frey, from Brooklyn, and Joe Marty, young coast outfielder, a chance to come through.

Washington Senators—Al Simmons, purchased from the Tigers, is the only newcomer sure of a regular job.

Reds—Phil Weintraub, Rochester, and Pitcher Lee Grissom are the sure starters. Jimmy Outlaw, Nashville, and Charley Gelbert, former Cardinal, are given the edge for third and second, respectively.

The Boston and Philadelphia teams this year are holding open house. Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, committed to a policy of adding new faces, is counting on young Bobby Doerr, from San Diego, at second and is hoping Fabian Gaffke, Minneapolis, and Colonel Mills, Rochester, will be able to stick in the outfield. The Bees are trying Pitchers Bill Weir from the University of New Hampshire, and Jim Turner, Indianapolis; Elburt Fletcher, Buffalo, at first, and the veteran Frank McGowan, from Buffalo and Vince Di Maggio, San Diego, in the outfield.

Philadelphia fans will scarcely know their ball teams. The Phils are counting on six new men and the Athletics claim they have nine new "regulars," including five pitchers.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, also experimenting, are trying Cookie Lavagetto, former Pirate, at second, alternating Tony Malinosky from Louisville and Woody English, former Cub, at short and are counting on the veteran Heinie Manush in the outfield.

The St. Louis Browns will have the ex-Cleveland players, Bill Knickerbocker and Joe Vosmik, in the lineup. There's some possibility Harry Davis, Toledo, will replace Jim Bottomley at first.

President Receives His Baseball Passes

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt received his annual American and National League baseball passes today. He promised Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators he would pitch the first ball opening the American League season here next Monday. The game is between Washington and Philadelphia.

Griffith, representing the American League, and Ford Frick, president of the National League, presented the passes to Mr. Roosevelt.

The American League, through Griffith, gave the President a tan-colored handbag for Mrs. Roosevelt. The President replied with a smile that it would match a dress which Mrs. Roosevelt had recently purchased.

The Senators regard Mr. Roosevelt as a good fan. Washington has never lost a game which he attended and remained until the finish.

Tech Elects Main

Archibald M. Main '38 has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team for next year.

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Employees Get 10 P. C. Of National Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Aggregate government pay roll took 10 per cent of the total national income in 1935, according to The Index of the New York Trust Co. Number of all governmental employees in that year rose to 3,495,000 or 12 per cent above the total six years earlier, and aggregate remuneration was $5,670,000,000, says the study.

The most striking gain in number of those in Federal pay was the 40 per cent increase in civilian employees of the executive branch of the Government from 578,231 in June, 1932, to 824,259 in June, 1936. The Federal workers were further stated to receive more pay than any other general group in the country except those engaged in manufacturing.

"While there can be no quarrel with the theory that thoroughly modern tools of management are essential in carrying out our enlarged conception of governmental functions, not only in the case of the Federal Government but in that of other governmental units," says The Index, "the problem of costs remains one of the utmosts importance. New governmental services, with the consequent increase in government personnel, cannot safely be expanded beyond the point where the country can afford them. A payroll which already takes close upon 10 per cent of the national income is reaching unwieldy proportions, and constitutes a drain upon the producing members of society for which history apparently records no modern parallel in time of peace.

"To a certain extent, many of the services rendered by government today represent luxuries which the people have heretofore either provided for themselves or gone without. They are expensive and must ultimately be paid for by the country's taxpayers, in the final analysis, all of its inhabitants. Having once embarked on this course, turning back is difficult, but in the striking increase in government personnel and in the compensation of these civil servants a problem is presented deserving the thoughtful attention of all citizens."

Quarter Business For Westinghouse Highest in History

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reported orders booked for the first three months of this year amounted to $74,242,548—the highest figure for a similar period in the company's history.

The annual meeting of stockholders at the East Pittsburgh offices received the report that quarterly earnings were $5,341,512, equal to $2 a share and 60 cents ahead of last year.

G. H. Bucher, executive vice-president of the company and president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, was named to the board of directors. David K. E. Bruce, Paul D. Gravath and Marshall Field were re-elected.

Imperial Oil Net In 1936 Increases

TORONTO (CP)—Net income, after providing for all income taxes, of $3,082,241 from Canadian refining and marketing operations is reported by Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., for the year Ended Dec. 31, 1936, compared with $2,899,579 for the previous year. Net from all sources, including dividends from subsidiaries, was $25,628,285, a gain of about $400,000 over the $25,229,850 reported for 1935.

Dividends received by the company from subsidiaries, chiefly the International Petroleum Company, totaled $19,015,456, after all taxes, compared with $19,346,353 in the previous year.

The profit and loss statement shows 12.03 per cent of the company's net earnings were derived from Canadian refining and marketing operations and 87.97 per cent from investments and dividends from subsidiaries operating outside of Canada.

Working capital at $71,088,190 compared with $72,607,155 at the end of 1935.

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DIVIDEND NO. 141

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, April 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 3, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

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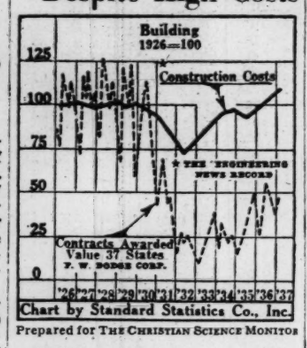
Home Building Gains Despite High Costs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building costs have risen quite sharply in the past year or so and are now somewhat higher than in 1926. However, past experience has shown that costs in themselves do not exert a major influence upon the trend of building activity, particularly of the residential type.

High building costs during the generally prosperous years of 1927-1929 did not prevent construction from attaining peak levels in those years. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the present recovery in residential building was preceded by a rise in construction costs.

Use of Cotton In March Hits All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the domestic cotton industry established an all-time consumption peak in March by using 779,302 bales of lint. This compares with 664,439 bales in February and 550,641 in March last year.

The previous high month was June, 1933, with 697,261 bales consumed. Domestic cotton consumption this season will establish a 12-month record, officials said, if recent high activity is maintained.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported raw cotton exports in March were valued at $33,356,000, compared with $33,509,000 in February this year and $25,883,000 in March last year.

Exports for the first eight months of the season were valued at $296,450,000, compared with $309,627,000. Last season there was a decline of 425,000 bales or 9 per cent in quantity and a decline of $13,177,000 or 4 per cent in value.

Larger cotton exports were recorded for Japan, France, Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden this season. Shipments were smaller to the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland and Belgium.

Cotton on hand March 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 2,079,862 bales of lint and 297,598 of linters, compared with 2,056,144 and 286,865 on Feb. 28 this year, and 1,336,529 and 256,777 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,036,962 bales of lint and 72,363 of linters, compared with 5,065,789 and 78,933 on Feb. 28 this year, and 6,570,922 and 65,447 on March 31 last year.

Imports for March totaled 45,239 bales, compared with 22,544 during February this year, and 15,662 during March last year.

March exports totaled 467,706 bales of lint and 29,426 of linters, compared with 462,517 and 17,951 in February this year, and 404,741 and 15,175 in March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 24,638,578 compared with 24,536,254 for February this year, and 23,181,668 for March last year.

China Offers to Pay On Treasury Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council announced an offer by the Chinese Government to resume service on the Republic of China's two year 6 per cent Treasury notes of 1919.

The notes are outstanding in the amount of $5,500,000. The offer provides that interest during a three-year period commencing Nov. 1, 1936, shall be paid at the rate of 2½ per cent annually, and from Nov. 1, 1939, at the rate of 5 per cent, payable semiannually.

Non-interest bearing scrip will be issued for one-fifth of the arrears of interest computed at the contractual rate from May 1, 1921, to Nov. 1, 1936, and one-fifth of the difference between the 2½ per cent interest to be paid from Nov. 1, 1936, to Nov. 1, 1939, and the 5 per cent to be paid thereafter.

Payments of principal on the notes and installments of the scrip are to be made on June 1 of each year, beginning in 1942, and the notes and scrip to be retired by 1954.

Payments of interest and principal are to be made out of salt revenues, with priority thereon as of April 12, 1937. The council, which has conducted negotiations with the Chinese Government for about a year, recommended acceptance of the proposal.

Holders accepting the offer will be instructed to present their notes to the fiscal agent, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

Saskatchewan Passes Laws On Sale of Oil Royalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask—Acting quickly to prevent losses to investors in the Province, the Saskatchewan Government has passed regulations to place the sale of oil royalties in charge of the registrar, under the Securities Fraud-Prevention Act.

The sale of oil royalty shares increased rapidly in Saskatchewan as a result of the boom in Calgary oil, and salesman throughout the Province selling an interest in units in anticipated production royalties.

House Votes End Of Long and Short Haul ICC Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House has passed by a vote of 268 to 120 the Pettengill bill to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

There were attempts to amend the railway bill but they were beaten by those who said it would restore to the railroads needed income from long-haul traffic, which is now largely borne by shipping.

ICC Opposes Bill

The Interstate Commerce Commission opposed the bill in a statement presented to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman which said that the 50-year-old long and short haul provision "ought not lightly to be repealed or emasculated," since it had been enacted "in response to strong and outraged public opinion to correct an abuse which had become widespread."

The bill allows the railroads to charge less for a long haul than the aggregate of intermediate point rates over the same route and in the same direction. This is not permitted under the present act unless exceptions are authorized by the ICC.

The bill was given strong support by representatives from inter-mountain states who asserted that the long and short haul requirement had injured their sections economically. John W. Martin, Representative from Colorado, stated that the Pettengill bill would aid inland sections of the country in recapturing industrial losses. Representative Carl E. Mapes of Michigan said the ICC would have the same jurisdiction as now if the bill is passed. He saw its only purpose as being to allow railroads to compete with truck and water carriers.

Objections Given

Excerpts from statements by the ICC and the Maritime Commission opposing the bill were read by Representative Schuyler O. Bland of Virginia and included:

"The chief reason offered for the bill is that it will have the result of enabling the railroads to compete more freely with other forms of transportation and thus add largely to their revenues and employment. Upon analysis it is clear that it is from the water carriers that this traffic is to be taken. The bill is directed chiefly against them. The facts are that the commission has been liberal in granting relief to enable the railroads to compete with water carriers."

If railroads were permitted to reduce their transcontinental rates, the Maritime Commission said, the water carriers would be forced to drop theirs, with the result that they would be forced to carry practically the same amount of tonnage as at present, but at lower rates.

Class I Railroads Revenue for March 22 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that the aggregate of estimated operating revenues of Class I carriers for March was $311,356,969, a 22 per cent increase over the same month last year.

The association's report was based on preliminary returns from 94 class I roads, representing 82.8 per cent of total operating revenue.

Freight revenues of the carriers amounted to $260,943,051 during the month, which compared with $208,230,557 in the same month last year.

Passenger revenues totaled $28,638,982 which compared with $24,980,500 in March of last year.

A number of minor items make up the remainder of the $311,356,969.

U. S. Wins in Test Case of FDIC Law

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Federal prosecution of state bank officers under provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation law gained the approval of Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell.

The decision, District Attorney Val Nolan said, was the first test of this phase of the F. D. I. C. law in the country.

Attorneys for five southern Indiana bankers and business men, indicted for federal banking law violation, had argued federal prosecution of officers of banks not members of the Federal Reserve was infringement on States' rights.

Judge Baltzell said, "There is no doubt but that the statute (the F. D. I. C. law) is perfectly valid and gives the Government the right to proceed under criminal statutes."

Following the ruling Lynn Craig, Raymond Korte and Roland Weir pleaded guilty to embezzlement, conspiracy to violate the F. D. I. C. law, misapplication of bank funds and making false entries in F. D. I. C. reports. Judge Baltzell said he probably would sentence the men Friday.

Walter B. McCammon and Lee O. Smith pleaded innocent to charges of conspiracy. Mr. Nolan indicated their cases would be continued to the fall term to permit further investigation.

The defendants were indicted following the closing of three southern Indiana banks, said to have suffered losses through dealings in notes on automobiles sold by a New Albany motor company.

Hosiery Shipments Mount

NEW YORK—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Hosiery Industry reports, that demand for hosiery in February, 1937, continued to be unusually strong. Total shipments of all types amounted to 8,837 dozen pairs as against 8,662 [illegible] dozen pairs shipped in February, 1936. Thus the gain in February shipments this year over last amounted to 32.5 per cent.

U. S. Banks Absorbed 68 P. C. Of National Debt Rise in 1936

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Considerable discussion is going on in Wall Street about the consequences, during the next year or two, of the recent obvious turn in the trend of interest rates and high-grade bond prices. Some surprise has been expressed at the small amount of comment which has appeared in the press on the radical change in the financial picture which is expected to result.

The decline in money bonds will have at least two important consequences, it is thought. On the one hand it appears likely to make a substantial change in the investment policies and portfolios of the banks, which began accumulating government bonds shortly after the depression and have acquired a spectacular and unprecedented volume of these securities.

Deficit Financing Difficulties

On the other hand United States Treasury deficit financing will be made substantially more difficult. During the present decade the Treasury has sold some $41,000,000,000 of securities, about equally divided between new money and refunding issues, of which a very substantial proportion have been taken by the banks. From now on, however, it appears likely that the Treasury will not only have to get along without the very substantial support which bank buying has provided, but will have to market its issues in competition with a steady dribble of bank selling of government securities.

The extent to which bank purchases have assisted the market for government securities in recent years is vividly shown in the following table, reproduced from the American Banker of Dec. 15, 1936.

June 30	Increase in U. S. Debt (000)	Increase in Debt Held by Banks (000)	% of Debt Increase Financed by Banks
1928 to 1932	$1,883,000	$3,929,000	208%
1932 to 1933	3,052,000	1,597,000	52
1933 to 1934	4,514,000	4,149,000	92
1934 to 1935	1,648,000	1,506,000	91
1935 to 1936	4,133,000	2,803,000	68
Eight years	$15,230,000	$13,983,000	92%

The American Banker has made quite a specialty of this type of compilation. For the fiscal year 1935-1936 it tabulated the following purchases of government issues:

	Amount of U. S. Debt Acquired (000,000)	% of Total U. S. Debt Incurred during Year
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	$2,163	52
Mutual Savings Banks	472	11
Postal Savings Trustees	170	4
Banking Total	2,603	68
Federal Corporate Agencies & Trust Funds	16	
Insurance Companies‡	1,751	42
Grand Total	4,370	111

‡Dec. 31, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1935.

Took 68 P. C. of U. S. Debt

"This indicates," says the American Banker, "that last year the banking system took 68 per cent of the U. S. debt increase, while insurance companies again bought enough more besides to absorb the entire increase and some public liquidation besides."

As of last June 30, 1936, American Banker estimated holdings of government securities in known institutions as follows:

	Hldgs US Gov debt (000,000)	PC US Gr debt
12 Federal Reserve banks	$2,430	7.4 %
Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp	311	.95
National Banks	7,073	21.54
State, etc., FDIC Mem (excl. of mutuals)	5,452	16.61
State non-FDIC	124	.38
Private non-FDIC	339	1.03
Total commercial banks and trust companys	15,731	47.91
Mutual savings banks	1,851	5.64
Postal savings trustees	800	2.43
Total public banks of deposit	18,382	55.98
Federal corporate agencies	486	1.48
Federal trust funds	682	2.08
Adjusted service bonds held by veterans	711	2.17
49 life insurance companies	3,548	10.81

The figures presented by the American Banker seem to indicate that the entire increase in the public debt since the depression began has been accounted for by bank and insurance company purchases. The publication stated that "the insurance companies (have) virtually doubled their holdings of U. S. obligations from year to year since 1933. On June 30, 1936, their holdings were over $3,548,000,000 as compared with $1,796,000,000 on June 30, 1935; $961,000,000 in 1934, and $431,000,000 in 1933."

Shifting From U. S. Issues

Bank buying of U. S. Government obligations on the present scale began in early 1931, presumably as a means of obtaining earning assets to offset the decline in commercial loans, which began in 1929 and the decline in loans on securities which began late in 1930. It reached an accelerated pace by 1934. During the early part of 1936 there was considerable comment here on evidence that even the large New York City banks, which had steadfastly resisted the lure of long bonds, and had been confining their purchases of U. S. Government securities largely to the short maturities and the bills, had finally succumbed, and the proportion of their assets going into the longer maturities was increasing.

Numerous warnings have been sounded against the unwisdom of heavy banking investment in long-term obligations, even of the quality of U. S. Government bonds. About a year ago Orwal Adams, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, warned that a 10 per cent decline in Government bonds might wipe out as much as half the capital of the banks. The American Bankers' Association brought out a pamphlet last winter questioning the soundness of the banks' inyestment trend.

However, last summer the member banks of the Federal Reserve System began selling Government bonds on balance instead of buying. This change of policy occurred almost simultaneously with the inauguration of the first increase of 50 per cent in member bank legal reserve requirements. The selling, however, did not appear to affect the market, which successfully sustained the Sept. 15 Treasury offering of 2s and the famous December offering of 2½s. By the turn of the year, however, the banks' accelerating aversion to Government issues apparently began to take effect on the bond market. Sales became so heavy by the middle of March that it is estimated that the entire system sold about $1,000,000,000 of Governments, long and short maturity, in the last three weeks of that month.

Banks' Prospects

Bank stocks have been weak recently, but the weakness has not been conspicious or out of line with the general weakness in the stock market. While the fall in government issues reduces the market value of bank portfolios, there are a number of offsetting elements in the picture. First, of course, is the fact that a large proportion of the banks' holdings are short-term and so not affected. In the second place, the banks have in general refrained from marking their bonds up as they appreciated in the open market. Hence their losses are merely paper losses which will not appear on the books, except in the case of new issues recently purchased, like the December and March 2½s, taken at par, on which a horrendous paper loss of over 3 points has already been incurred in less than a month.

Most important offsetting influence on banks' earning power is the fact that short-term interest rates have firmed, and commercial loans, having increased substantially in the last year, are expected to show a further steady expansion. The recent stagnation of the investment market is expected to contribute to this influence. As often happens, when the investment department of a bank is idle, the load shifts to the commercial loan department.

The prospects for the Treasury have no such favorable offsetting influences. Its issues hereafter will obviously have to appeal to the private individual buyer instead of the bank. It is probable that insurance companies will continue at least their present rate of buying of U. S. Government securities. But the interest costs of Treasury financing are likely to increase sharply from now on. In their recently published comprehensive annual review of U. S. Government securities, C. J. Devine & Co., Inc., pointed out that the deficit of the Treasury from 1931 through 1936 "resulted in an increase of only 44 per cent in annual interest charges on the direct Government debt, although the principal amount was more than doubled."

From now on, however, the increase in the public debt will result in a much larger proportionate increase in the interest charges. For the calendar year 1936 these totalled $794,000,000. For 1937 they will probably be much nearer $1,000,000,000.

U. S. Expenditures in Last 6 Years Reach Total of $39,560,688,831

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Treasury spent $39,560,688,831 from the end of 1930 to the close of 1936, exceeding receipts by $20,884,552,440, according to the 1937 year book of C. J. Devine & Co. Recovery and relief expenses accounted for 36.77 per cent of the total and, according to the report, apparently reached their maximum in 1934.

Federal revenues were at the minimum for the six-year period in 1932 and by 1936 had increased to a total larger than that for any fiscal year since 1921. If the nonrecurrent veterans' bonus of 1936 were eliminated, excess expenditures would show a declining trend from early 1934 to the end of 1936.

At the end of 1936 the gross debt was $34,406,920,962, compared with the post-war low level of $16,026,087,087, at the close of 1930, and a previous high of $26,096,701,648, on Aug. 31, 1919. The average rate on the interest-bearing debt of the United States was 2.57 per cent at the end of 1936, compared with 2.55 per cent at the end of 1935, which was the lowest for any year-end since the World War.

The average maturity was nine years and nine months, improving over the 1935 year-end, when it was eight years and six months. The Devine review points out that the entire government financing program from 1930 to 1936 increased annual interest charges only 46 per cent.

Locomotive Shipments Larger

WASHINGTON — Shipments of railroad locomotives in March totaled 30, against nine in February and only one in March last year, according to reports from principal manufacturers to Department of Commerce. Unfilled orders at end of March were 417, against 416 Feb. 28 and 95 March 31, 1936.

Whisky Flow From Canada To U. S. Greater Since Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Since the trade pact with the United States became operative over 14 months ago, and the duty against Canadian whisky was halved, nearly 6,000,000 proof gallons have been exported to that country. During the full calendar year of 1936, the first year of the treaty, Canadian distillers shipped 4,952,512 proof gallons to the United States, and in the first two months of the present year an additional 824,754 gallons, making an aggregate for the 14 months of 5,777,266 proof gallons.

While there has been an accelerated flow of whisky to the United States, warehouse stocks in Canada, at December 31, 1935, were 34,274,301 proof gallons. At the end of February, 1937, this had fallen to 29,893,777 gallons.

Rubber Industry Expects to Break Records in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rubber goods industry is expected to go forward from its current strongest position in seven years and establish new high records during 1937, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

During the first quarter, continues the report, demand was unabated for tires, mechanical goods, sundries, and floods gave a spurt to sales for footwear. These gains were extended from the upward movement in 1936, which carried consumption of crude rubber to a new high for the second successive year, and reduced world stocks abruptly, while production of automobile tires was up 17.7 per cent from 1935, exceeding previous annual totals since the 1929 record high.

Labor Trouble Starts

"Manufacture of mechanical goods has assumed growing importance to the industry," says the report. "Of the $750,012,000 given as the total value of production of all lines in 1936, automobile tires represented but $441,000,000, whereas in 1935 tires took up $390,300,000 of the $637,000,000 total, and $334,700,000 of the 1934 total of $548,000,000.

"Mechaincal goods accounted for 9.9 per cent of all the crude rubber consumed in 1936, as compared with only 5.2 per cent in 1929, while the amount used by the tire industry dropped to 77.14 per cent in 1936 from 84.34 per cent of the 1929 total.

"Labor conflicts again have started to confuse the outlook, after some relief from these outbreaks during most of 1936. As a result, many manufacturers have speeded their programs of decentralization, and plants already have been opened at points distant from the besieged centers. Costs of production have increased so rapidly that retail prices have yet to reflect these fully, in spite of the several advances made.

"In nearly all divisions, manufacturers of rubber products were on higher schedules this year than during the first quarter of 1936," according to the report, "operations for the entire industry being around 90 per cent of theoretical capacity. Production ranged from 15 to 25 per cent larger, with the smallest increase in the boot and shoe division, where carry-overs were heavy.

"Definite settlement of labor disturbances in the automobile industry doubtless will hold rubber consumption to a record high during the first half of the current year. With January use at 48,744 long tons and February at 50,282, first-quarter consumption was estimated at 150,000 tons, or 17.2 per cent more than the 127,955 tons in the corresponding 1936 period, when a strike in one of the major tire plants reduced the February and early March totals.

Consumption Peak

"Gain for the first quarter was extended from the all-time consumption peak established for 1936 at 573,522 long tons, according to the statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc. This was an increase of 16.7 per cent over the 491,544 tons in 1935, the previous high, and 72.7 per cent more than in 1932 at 332,000 tons. It was 22.5 per cent larger than the 1929 total of 469,804 long tons, the unchallenged record until 1935.

"Prices have occupied major attention since last summer, due to the higher wages and the rising cost of crude rubber, cotton, and other materials. Following an advance of 7 to 10 per cent on January 1, mechanical goods were marked up another 10 per cent on April 1. Further increases are indicated for the third quarter, to bring retail prices up to a better alignment with production costs," concludes the survey.

Power Output Up 13.6 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reports power production in the week ended April 10 totaled 2,176,368,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 1.3 per cent over 2,146,959,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week and a gain of 13.6 per cent over output of 1,916,486,000 kilowatt-hours in the comparable 1936 period.

The gain over the preceding week was less than seasonally expected.

Percentage increases over a year ago in the major geographical regions were reported by the institute as follows: New England 14.4; Middle Atlantic 11.4; Central Industrial 15.0; West Central 8.0; Southern States 6.1; Rocky Mountain 30.1, and Pacific Coast 5.6.

Poor & Co. Report Large Gain in 1936 Net Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Poor & Co. and subsidiaries report for 1936 consolidated net income amounting to $418,497 after depreciation, interest, premium on 6 per cent notes refunded, expense in connection with liquidating subsidiaries, normal federal income taxes and after deducting $58,280 for surtax on undistributed earnings.

The income is equal to $2.61 each, on 160,000 shares of Class A stock outstanding, on which dividend accumulations aggregated $1,040,000, or $6.50 a share at the year end. Allowing for only one year's dividend requirements on the Class A shares, the earnings are equal to 49 cents each on 362,843 shares of Class B stock outstanding. Consolidated net income in 1935 was $127,410, or 79 cents a Class A share.

The company charged to last year's earnings $47,200 premium on 6 per cent sinking-fund notes retired and $2227 premium on such notes purchased for retirement. Expense of $11,856 in connection with the liquidation of subsidiaries and loss of $268 on disposal of fixed assets and investments also were charged to earnings.

Record Newsprint Output in March

By the Associated Press

New York, April 14

March production of newsprint in North America set new high figures surpassing the previous record established last October, the News Print Service Bureau announced today.

Output for the United States and Canada totaled 383,686 tons, compared with 320,407 in March, 1936, an increase of 19.7 per cent. In October, 1936, production was 382,133.

Production for March in the United States alone amounted to 82,576 tons, compared with 76,507 a year ago.

Wysor Is Elected As New President Of Republic Steel

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Directors of the Republic Steel Corporation have named R. J. Wysor, executive vice-president and general manager, to its presidency. He succeeds Tom M. Girdler, who will continue as chairman of the board.

Mr. Girdler told stockholders at the annual meeting: "We are getting very much closer to the time when we will be able to say something to common stockholders."

Similar comments have been made recently by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of U. S. Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, whose common stockholders also asked when payments would be made on the common.

Commenting on earnings, Mr. Girdler said the company made more money in the first quarter of 1937 than in all 1935. In 1935 net earnings totaled $4,455,735.

"We should also do pretty well in the rest of the year and have a good volume of business," he added.

Asked about the prospects for the third quarter, Mr. Girdler said it looks good but that it is impossible to predict the volume of business for that quarter.

The increase in prices of steel commodities has not compensated for the advance in wages and the cost of materials, Mr. Girdler said.

"This is true of the steel industry in general and also of Republic. If we make more money now it is due to a greater volume. If the volume goes off, we will lose that betterment," he declared.

General Increase In Retail Business In March Over 1936

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association said 12,926 retail stores in 40 cities reported increases in sales in March, as compared with March, 1936, averaging 6.2 per cent in collections, 12.3 per cent in credit sales and 13.4 per cent in total sales.

Thirty-four cities reported increases in collections, two reported no change and four had decreases according to the monthly analysis. The greatest increase was 32.5 per cent at Pampa, Texas; the greatest decrease 5 per cent at Reading, Penna.

No cities reported decreases in credit sales, although five of the 40 recorded no change. The greatest increase was 40 per cent at Charleston, W. Va. Thirty-six cities reported increases in total sales, Charleston leading with 48 per cent. Three cities had no change and one, Vancouver, Wash., reported a decrease of 3 per cent.

The association attributed the general increases to higher wages, an early Easter, intensive collection efforts by merchants, higher prices for farm products and the extra business day in March this year. Strikes, however, tended to slow collections and credit sales in some sections of the country, the report added.

French Sugar Output Off in 1936-37 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—French production of sugar during the 1936-37 campaign totaled 869,000 long tons, raw value, compared with 911,000 tons last season, a decrease of 42,000 tons, or 4.6 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. This season's crop is the smallest since the 1931-32 harvest, when the outturn totaled 861,000 tons.

Two year's ago sugar production reached 1,204,000 tons, an all time high record for France.

Sugar consumption, as measured by distribution, during the first six months of the current crop year, September, 1936-February, 1937, amounted to 574,401 long tons, as against 531,852 tons in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 42,549 tons, or 8 per cent. This increase is reported to be mainly due to hoarding caused by the uncertainties of the French fiscal policy.

Viscose Advances Prices On Rayon, Acetate Yarns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Viscose Company has announced advances in the prices of rayon and acetate yarns, effective April 12. Advances on the rayon yarns range from 1 to 5 cents per pound, with the bright first quality 150 denier 40 filament type being moved up to 63 cents per pound.

The new prices on the bright first quality yarns range from $1.09 down to 50 cents per pound, while in the Dulesco second quality types the range is from $1.05 down to 49 cents. In the Filenza cones the prices are from $1.15 down to 50 cents.

On the acetate yarns the advance is 3 cents per pound on the 120 denier and finer grades and 4 cents per pound on the 150 denier and coarser types.

Telephone Profit In Quarter Above Dividend Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—Net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the quarter ended March 31 was reported today at $43,435,751, equal to $2.32 a share on the capital stock, or seven cents more than the quarterly dividend requirement.

In the like quarter of 1936 net income was $34,442,956, or $1.85 a share.

For the twelve months ended March 31, the company's net income was $183,819,208, equivalent to $9.84 a share, compared with $130,089,618 or $6.97 a share for the previous twelve months.

In a consolidated statement covering American Telephone and its 25 principal telephone subsidiary companies for the three months ended Feb. 28, the company shows net income of $53,597,104, equal to $2.87 a share. This contrasted with $39,662,389 for the like three months of the previous year, or $2.13 a share.

For the twelve months ended Feb. 28 net income was $191,989,951, equal to $10.28 a share, against $138,760,698 or $7.44 a share for the preceding twelve months. These figures were after minority interests.

Walter S. Gifford, president, reported the number of telephones in the Bell System increased about 293,000 in the March quarter, compared with an increase of 197,800 in first quarter of 1936. The company has in service now approximately 14,800,000 telephones.

Factory Pay Seen As the Highest In American History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — In terms of buying power, American factory wages are higher today than ever before in history, according to John W. O'Leary, president of the Machinery Institute.

The average factory worker today is 6 per cent better off than he was in 1929 and about 46 per cent better off than in 1914, according to wage and cost of living indexes compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, Mr. O'Leary said. Real weekly wages in 1937 have been above 113 per cent of the 1923 average, whereas in 1929 they were 107.2 and in 1914 they were 77.8.

In addition to reporting the relation of factory wages to general living costs the pamphlet shows that prices of 20 widely used machine-made products measured in buying power of factory wages are 63 per cent lower today than in 1914. "Technology and the American Consumer" is the fourth pamphlet of a series based on a study of the relation of industrial mechanization to the American standard of living.

Such items as clothing, house furnishings, automobiles, and drug and toilet articles were studied by the institute. Ten of the 20 machine-made items showed lower dollar costs today than in 1914, despite a 21 per cent increase in the general price level. The number of hours required to earn enough at average factory wages to buy the various products is in all cases lower today than in 1914—the decline varying from 22 to 89 per cent.

Sale of Ismert-Hincke Ratified by Stockholders

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—Stockholders of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company ratified sale of the firm's properties to Otto Bresky, Boston, and Louis S. Myers, Kansas City, and their associates in the Rodney Milling Company.

Mr. Bresky will be president, Mr. Myers vice-president and treasurer, and J. A. Willis Jr., Kansas City, vice-president and general manager.

The Ismert-Hincke holdings were valued at $1,000,000.

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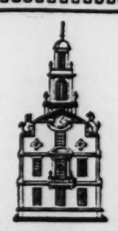
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,480,100
1937 vol. to date 176,613,146
1936 vol. to date 199,124,763

Stocks Develop Irregular Trend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Stock market leaders plodded over devious paths today.

Volume was small from the start and the ticker frequently motionless. Near the final hour numerous issues were at their Wednesday's closing levels or moderately in arrears. Transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

Staples Prices Lower

A break in London metals and other staples brought a setback in domestic commodity futures. Flax at Winnipeg was down the limit and grains, cotton, rubber and copper futures backed water.

Shares off as much as a point or so at one time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio.

Resistant were Celanese, Cleveland Graphite, Westinghouse, Standard Oils of California and Indiana, Baldwin Locomotive, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Boeing, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft.

About unchanged were General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Barnsdall, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway and General Electric.

Rail Bonds Firm

The bond market showed signs of leveling off today.

A few federals held gains ranging from 1-32d to 5-32ds of a point but others were off 1-32d to 3-32ds.

Most junior rail liens held well. Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, and Southern Railway loans moved up fractionally.

Utility bonds edged higher under lead of North American Co. 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Pure Oil 4¼s pushed up about 1½.

Loans under yesterday's finals included International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Foreign obligations held to narrow ranges.

Bank Clearings Up 15 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,837,681,000 in the week ended April 14, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

This was an increase of 15.1 per cent over clearings of $5,072,985,000 in the same week last year. In the preceding week exchanges in the same cities were 15.2 per cent in excess of the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,626,818,000, a gain of 13 per cent over $3,210,778,000 last year. The total of $2,210,863,000 at outside centers represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over 1936.

At Chicago transactions aggregated $337,900,000, or 23.5 per cent better than $273,700,000 in the same 1936 week.

All cities reporting had increases over 1936 except Pittsburgh and Omaha, where minor declines were registered. Principal gainers were Philadelphia, 27.3 per cent; Cleveland, 34.3; Atlanta, 35.1; Kansas City, 28.8; and Seattle, 25.7.

Wheat Falls 3 Cents Bushel in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Late declines of Chicago wheat prices today carried the market down about 3 cents a bushel.

Poor demand for wheat was reported both in Great Britain and in European continental countries.

At the close, wheat in Chicago was 1¾-2⅞ under yesterday's finish, May 1.34⅞-1.35, July 1.22-1.22⅛, corn ⅞-2⅛ off, May 1.24¾-1.25, July 1.16⅝-¾.

Winnipeg May and July wheat fell the extreme limit allowed, 5 cents.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.9014	$4.9011	$8.2397
Cables	4.90⅞	4.90⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2279	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$
Sweden—krona	.2530	.2530	.4537
Norway—krone	.2466	.2466	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2191	.2191	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0360	.0360	$
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1930	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3050	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2855	.2862	.8440
India—rupee	.3706	.3711	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5508	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2981	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.1780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 13: Receipts, $15,474,077; expenditures, $16,269,146; balance, $3,683,072; customs receipts for the month, $19,761,286. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,922,625,588; expenditures, $5,848,252,561, including $2,231,845,173 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,925,626,973; gross debt, $34,832,908,912, a decrease of $2,000,000 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,408,168, including $456,452,963 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	— ½
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	75	75	75	
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	12	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
28⅜	14⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
36	30½	Addressog (1)	5	32¾	32½	32½	+ ½
4¼	3	Advance Rume	2	3	3	3	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	19	75¾	73½	74½	+ ½
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
15¾	13¼	Alaska Jun (.60a)	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
58¼	41	Allegh pf xw	3	53⅜	53	53⅜	Apr 14
50⅝	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	53	52⅜	52⅜	—1⅛
59	43¼	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	53	53	53	Apr 14
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	45½	44½	45½	Apr 14
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	2	39½	39	39	—1½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23	23	23	— ½
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	240	240	240	—1
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (1½g)*	4	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	14	18¼	18	18	— ¼
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	82	82	82	
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	26	68	67½	67½	
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	33½	32½	33½	+1⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	Apr 13
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	3	105½	105	105	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅝
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (½g)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	15	61	60	60	—1
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	6	105⅞	105¼	105¼	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr 12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	61½	60¾	61	— ⅛
104½	92⅜	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	93½	93½	93½	
91	72	Am Chain & Cab (4g)	23	89	88¼	88¾	— ¼
135½	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	135½	132	132	Apr 14
105½	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	101	101	Apr 14
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	10	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
33⅝	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
17	13	Am Europ	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 14
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	50	50	50	
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	2	59¾	59½	59¼	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	7	9⅜	9½	9½	
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
52⅜	46¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	46	45¾	45¾	—1⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	4	4	4	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	Apr 14
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	14	16¾	16	16½	+ ½
57⅞	43	Am Loco	8	51⅜	50¼	50¼	—1¾
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	115¼	115	115	
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (1¾g)	*3	23½	23½	23½	
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	12	58	57½	58	
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅜	Am Pow & Lt	7	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
67⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	68	67¾	67¾	
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	57	56⅛	56⅛	—1
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	76	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	75	38¼	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
38	30½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	46	93	92	92¾	— ½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	140	139½	140	+1½
107½	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	
07½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	19	58½	57	57½	—1¼
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	10	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	— ⅜
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133¾	133¼	133¾	+1¼
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅜
187	167¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	168½	167½	167½	— ⅜
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	6	82½	82	82½	+1½
99⅞	80⅝	Am Tob B (5)	18	84	83½	84	+ ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	Apr 13
20½	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	35	21¾	21⅜	21½	
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	2	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3¾	Am W'ks P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	4	65	65	65	Apr 13
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	94	59⅛	58	58	—1⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	85	85	85	+2
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	6	8¾	7¼	8¾	+1
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42	42	42	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 10
13¾		Arm Ill (.15g)	50	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 12
70⅛	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	14	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅜
16¼	13⅜	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr 14
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr 14
24⅜	18½	Asso Dry Gds	10	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
10	6½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	6½	9⅝	9⅝	
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	1	115	115	115	—5
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	51⅞	51¼	51½	Apr 13
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	66½	Atch T & S F (2e)	9	81¾	80½	80½	—1¼
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	2	100½	100¼	100½	— ⅛
50½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	13	48½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	25½	25½	25½	
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	17	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	Apr 13
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	26	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	— ½
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	80	79½	80	+ ½
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15	15	15	Apr 14
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	7	31¼	30½	30½	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr 13
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	14	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	23	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	26	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	3	112	110	11[illegible]	+6
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	112	110	112	+8
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	57	36½	35⅜	36	+ ½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	36	42½	42½	42½	Apr 14
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 13
43	33⅜	Barber Co	31	38⅝	38	38	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	9	29¾	29	29¼	Apr 14
15¼	12⅝	Barnsdall (1)	87	33½	32⅜	32⅝	— ¼
20¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar(18¾g)	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	9	26¾	26	26¾	+ ½
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	102⅜	103½	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	8	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅝	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	*19	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	9	57	56⅞	57	Apr 14
105½	73	Beth Stl	62	93¼	91¾	91¾	—1¼
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	120	Beth Stl pf (7)	4	120¾	120	120	Apr 14
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	55½	55	55	
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	3	31	31	31	+ ½
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26⅞	25½	25½	—1⅜
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	5	40¾	40¾	40⅞	+ ¼
48⅛	40⅝	Bohn Alum (3)	6	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
28	26	Borden (1.60)	50	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	3	81½	81	81	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4½	2⅜	Botany C M A	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	22	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
59⅞	45½	Briggs Mfg (½g)	16	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
51⅞	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Apr 14
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42	42	42	— ¼
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅜
38⅛	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	26¾	26⅜	26¾	Apr 13
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	22	40	37⅞	37⅞	—2⅜
102¼	96⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	40	40	40	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46½	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	11	21	20½	20½	— ½
25¼	18⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
14⅜	10⅜	Budd Mfg	19	11	10¾	10⅞	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	29	56¼	53⅜	55⅝	+2⅜
35⅝	30⅛	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	31	30½	30½	+ ⅜
13¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33¾	33¾	33½	Apr 13
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	11	16¼	16	16	— ¼
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	32½	32	32	— ¾
9¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	6	27½	27½	27½	
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	31	31	31	— ½
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	42	41½	41½	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¼
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	26	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
20½	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	12	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	73	35	33½	34⅞	+1⅝
17½	14	Canad Pac	16	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
61½	49¼	Cann Mills (½g)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Apr 13
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
138	138	Case (J I)	3	160	159	160	— ¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	90¼	88½	88½	—1⅜
38½	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	328	30½	37¾	38⅝	+1
108½	176½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	17	110	
48¾	36½	Celotex	2	43⅜	43½	43½	+ ½
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½g)	5	35	34¾	35	+ ½
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	3	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	3	32	31¾	32	Apr 13
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	3	18	17⅞	18	
4½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	75½	75	75	
28⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	10	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	13	60½	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
48	38	Checker Cab	1	38	38	38	Apr 14
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	26	61	60¾	60¾	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	93½	93½	93½	+1½
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	3	84½	83½	83½	Apr 14
43¾	23¾	Chi & E Ill	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	11	11	11	
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	14	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	15	15	15	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¼	13⅛	Chi Gt W pf	6	15¼	14¾	14⅞	
12	28	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	28	28	28	Apr 13
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
13	23	Chi Pneu T	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅝k)	4	63¼	63½	63½	+1
8⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	8	3	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8½	8⅜	8½	— ¼
27½	2⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr 12
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	17	18	— ¼
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
135¾	119¾	Chrysler (1½g)	80	118½	116⅝	116¾	— ⅝
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	7	20	20	20	
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
38½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	35¾	35½	35¾	— ¼
41¾	30	Clev Gra Br (½g)	60	42¼	40⅝	41⅝	+1⅛
98⅝	73	Cluett Pea (3)	2	92	92	92	Apr 14
102½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	12	163	160	160	Apr 14
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Apr 13
25¾	19¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	53	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	42½	41¾	41¾	Apr 14
20½	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	59	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	95	94½	95	Apr 14
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	9	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
46⅝	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43⅜	43½	43½	Apr 14
129¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	5	118	117	117¼	— ¾
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	19	60¼	59¾	60	— ¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	68¼	68	68¼	+ ¼
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	+3
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	15	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
4½	2¾	Com'with & Sou	38	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
75⅜	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	57½	57½	57½	
19½	13½	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 13
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	41	40¾	40¾	— ½
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	2	6	16	16	Apr 14
18¾	13⅜	Consol Cigar	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
13¼	8⅜	Con Coal	6	12¼	12⅝	12¼	— ¼
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (1½g)	37	40	39⅝	39⅝	
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	106½	106	106½	Apr 14
5¾	4⅛	Con Film	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	11½	11¼	11¼	
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	81	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 13
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	5	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	8	1	⅞	1	
37⅜	30⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	25	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ¼
37¾	27⅝	Cont Bak A	3	30½	30	30	
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	19	4	4⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
109¾	100	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102	100	100	Apr 8
69½	55½	Con Can (3)	12	58	57¾	58	
25¾	20	Cont Diam F (½g)	7	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federals Strengthen—Corporate Bonds Uneven—Curb Steady •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Treasury Plans More Borrowing In Weekly Bills

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the treasury would start a new series of $50,000,000 weekly bill issues Monday to replenish the federal cash box.

With tax revenues dropping behind estimates, the borrowing will be necessary to plug the gap between income and outgo.

The treasury's cash working balance now stands at $858,000,000. In the past, Morgenthau has said he hopes to keep this close to $1,000,000,000.)

The Secretary declined to tell his press conference how much the borrowings would aggregate.

He said the discount bills, which will be in addition to the regular $50,000,000 weekly offering to meet maturities, will be due in mid-September.

Asked whether his decision to issue bills was prompted by the possibility of stiffening interest rates on long-term obligations, the Treasury chief replied:

"I think bills are a proper way to raise money at this time."

He added the procedure was in line with the Treasury's policy of issuing long-term securities only on quarter-dates.

Discussing the controversy over a new railroad pension plan, Mr. Morgenthau said this "is up to Congress now."

A voluntary retirement plan drafted by rail management and labor drew treasury objections that its taxes were not high enough to meet benefit payments.

Mr. Morgenthau said a group of actuaries had made "two suggestions" about financing the plan, and he had agreed to both.

He declined to discuss the position of rail management and labor, but it was indicated they had disagreed.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury was in agreement about the program with Chairman Harrison (D-Miss) of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Investment Trusts

	Management Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	19.29	20.52
Affiliated Fd Inc	10.97	11.92
Amerex Hold	31.625	33.375
Am Business Shrs	1.27	1.39
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.13	1.26
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.65	.85
Broad St Inv	36.52	39.06
Bullock Fund	23.00	24.75
Can Inv Fund	4.65	5.05
Century Shrs Tr	26.77	28.79
Chain St Inv Corp	28.18	29.92
Chain St Investors	2.50	3.00
Dividend Shrs	2.07	2.22
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.66	24.59
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.17	17.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.00	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.32	30.50
Fund Investors Inc	24.74	26.13
Gen Investors Tr	7.08	7.70
Incorp Investors	26.22	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	46.50	46.50
Maryland Fund	10.16	11.13
Mass Invest Tr	29.26	31.05
Mutual Invest	17.05	18.14
Nation Wide Voting	2.15	2.31
New England Fund	19.32	20.77
Northern Secur	67.00	72.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.96	1.07
Quarterly Income Sh	18.63	20.42
Railway & Light Sec	24.00	26.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.50	
Republ Invest Fund	4.625	5.125
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	10.75	12.75
Spencer Trask Fund	21.84	22.52
Stand Utd Inc	.97	1.05
State Street Invest	116.00	118.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.96	1.06
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.54	1.71
US El Lt & P Voting	1.03	1.11
Wellington Fund	20.32	22.27
World Investment Tr	11.34	12.25
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.875	8.75
Corp Tr A A mod	3.73	--
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.53	--
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.56	--
Deposit Bk Sh Y "A"	2.66	--
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.53	--
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.33	--
Diversified Tr C	5.20	--
Diversified Trust	7.55	8.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.41	7.13
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.875	63.125
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.78	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.58	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.51	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.31	--
Nation Wide Sec	2.15	2.31
Repres Tr Shrs	14.26	14.76
Super of Am Tr AA	2.83	--
Super of Am Tr BB	2.83	--
Super of Am Tr C	8.18	--
Super of Am Tr D	8.18	--
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.00	18.50
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.84	2.94
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	11.375	12.375
First Boston Corp	38.50	40.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.50	5.75
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
Bonds K-2	27.27	29.84
B-1 36.60 39.90	Common Stocks	
B-2 31.10 34.04	S-1 41.20	44.97
B-3 22.72 24.85	S-2 29.60	32.38
B-4 15.99 17.63	S-3 23.68	28.17
Preferred Stocks S-4	14.32	15.86
K-1 26.64 29.05		

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	99½	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	94	97
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102½	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99½	100½
Cons Wat og Utica	4½	1958	93½	95
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97	99
Davenport Water	5	1961	104½	
East St. L Water*	5	1942	100	101½
East St. Y Water*	5	1960	100	
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	99	101
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	94	96
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951		83
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	80	83
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	93½	95
Ohio Water Ser	5	1938	97½	99
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102½	
So Spr Br W Ser*	5	1967	97	98½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	68½	71½
Terre Haute	8	1956	101	103
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	
Un on Water Ser	5½	1951	100½	102
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	102½	104
West Va Water	4	1961	97	98½
Western U Y Wat	5	1951	97	99
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	100	101½
Wichita Water	6	1949	103½	

*Series a. †Series b.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
May	1.36¼	1.36½	1.34⅞	1.34⅞	—.02⅞	
July	1.23¼	1.23¼	1.22	1.22	—.02½	
September	1.20¼	1.20¾	1.19⅛	1.19⅜	—.01⅞	
	Corn					
May	1.25⅞	1.26½	1.24¾	1.24¾	—.01⅜	
July	1.17⅝	1.18⅛	1.16⅜	1.16⅝	—.01¼	
December	1.09	1.09¾	1.07¼	1.07¼	—.01¾	
	Oats					
May	.49⅞	.50⅝	.49¼	.49½	—.01⅛	
July	.46⅞	.47⅜	.46	.46⅛	—.¾	
September	.43	.43⅛	.42	.42⅛	—.⅞	
	Rye					
May	1.13¾	1.14⅞	1.13	1.13	—.02⅜	
July	1.07	1.07¾	1.06⅜	1.06½	—.02	
September	.98	.98⅜	.97	.97	—.01½	

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	116.0	116.0	115.0N	
Oct	115.5	115.5	115.0N	
Dec	115.5	115.5	115.0B	

F = Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	17.00	17.00	16.72	16.90	—.25
Sept.	17.35	17.35	17.00	17.19	—.27

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
337 4¼s 47-52	114.9	114.3	114.9
11 3⅞s 43-45	105.4	104.30	104.30
27 4s 44-54	110.3	109.26	110.3
3 3⅜s 43-47	105.19	105.19	105.19
1 3⅜s 41-43 Mch	105.11	105.11	105.11
20 3¼s 44-46	105.8	104.28	105.8
1 3¼s 44-46 reg	104.29	104.19	104.29
9 3¼s 46-49	103.24	103.20	103.24
1 3¼s 46-49 reg	103.15	103.15	103.15
31 3¼s 49-52	103.28	103.24	103.28
2 3s 46-48	103.4	103.4	103.4
4 3s 51-55	102.18	102.15	102.18
22 2⅞s 55-60	100.22	100.15	100.22
1 2⅞s 45-47	101.15	101.15	101.15
148 2¾s 48-51	100.10	100.2	100.10
60 2¾s 51-54	99.29	99.18	99.29
28 2¾s 56-59	99.22	99.18	99.22
19 2½s 49-53	97.22	97.18	97.21
Federal Farm Mortgage			
12 3s 47	102.3	101.27	102.3
57 3s 49	101.20	101.10	101.20
64 3¼s 64	102.16	102.12	102.16
Home Owners' Loan			
11 3s A52	101.2	101.1	101.1
284 2¾s 49	100.1	99.27	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
20 Alleghany 5s 44	97½	97¼	97½
5 Alleghany 5s 49	90¼	90	90¼
25 Alleghany 5s 50 st	64½	64	64½
3 Allied Stres 4½s 51	98	98	98
36 Am & For P5s 2030	79¾	79¼	79½
3 Am Ice 5s 53	93¾	93	93
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	106	105⅞	105⅞
3 Am Int 5½s 49	105	105	105
8 Am T & T 5½s 43	113	112¾	113
19 Am T & T 3½s 66	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1 Am T & T cv 4½s 39	105½	105½	105½
46 Am T & T 3¾s 61	98¼	98	98¼
32 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅛	104¾	105
11 Ang C Nitra de 67	39½	39	39
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	68	68
8 Arm Del 4s 57	96½	96½	96½
17 Arm Del 4s 55	96½	96	96½
19 Arm 4½s 39	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Armstrong C 4s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	108½	108¼	108¼
15 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108¼	108¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
4 A C Line 1st4s 52	100½	100⅜	100½
32 ACL cit 4s 52	93⅜	93	93⅜
17 A C Line 4½s 64	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10 A C Line 4s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Bald Loco 5s 40 Asd	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 B&O rfg 6s 95	99	98¾	99
8 B&O 1st 5s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 B&O rfg 5s 95	87½	87¼	87¼
3 B&O 5s 96 F	86⅜	86	86¼
15 B&O 5s 2000 D	86½	86	86
17 B&O cv 4½s 60	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
5 B&O4s PLE&WV 41	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 B&O 5s S W 50	103¼	102⅝	103¼
32 B&O 4s T C 59	94	93½	93½
5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
16 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¾	94½	94¾
18 Boston & Me 5s '67	85	84½	85
3 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	80½	79¾	80½
10 Boston & Me 5s '55	86	85⅜	85⅜
8 Bot Con M 4½s '34 ct	32½	32	32½
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99½	99¼	99½
51 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	95	94⅜	95
6 Bkly Un El 5s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112½	112½
25 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	102	101½	101½
17 Bkly U Gas 3s '57 B	106⅝	106½	106½
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109	109	109
14 Buf R & P 4½s '57	87½	85¾	87½
2 Bur C R & No 5s '34	27	27	27
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62¾	62¾	63¼
8 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104	104¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nat 5s '57 Oct	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
31 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95¼	95½
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	110	110	110
2 Caro C & O 5s '38	104½	104½	104½
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	32½	31½	31½
5 Cen Foundry 5s '41	109½	109½	109½
17 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	20	20
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	36	36	36
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	99½	99¼	99½
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86½	86½
5 Champ P&F 4¾s s'50	106	106	106
57 Chesap Corp 5s '47	137¾	137	137½
8 Ches Corp 5s '44	121	121	121
2 C & O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
19 Chi & Alton 3s '49	117½	117¾	117½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56½	56	56
12 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	114¾	114½	114½
25 CB&Q 4½s '77	108½	108¼	108½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105¾	105½	105¾
8 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	38⅝	38	38
17 Chic Gt West 4s'59	43¾	44½	44½
1 Chi I & I 6s'66	193¾	193¾	193¾
3 Chi I & Sou 4s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 CM&StP 4½s'89 C	63½	63½	63½
3 CM&SP 4¾s'89	64½	64½	64½
1 CM&SP gen 4s'89	57	57	57
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30¾	29⅜	30⅜
93 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
6 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	46¼	46¼	46¼
11 Chi & NW 4¼s'49	20¼	20	20
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	30½	30¼	30¼
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	30½	30¼	30¼
6 Chi & NW 4s'87	44	43½	44
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	40½	40	40½
1 Chi Ry 5s'27	72¼	72½	72½
26 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	19½	19¼	19¼
5 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	13½	13	13½
2 C R I & P 4s'88	37	36¾	36¾
1 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	36	36	36
19 C R I & P rfg4s'34	22	22	22
2 CSL & NO 5s'51	110	110	110
17 C T Hte & SE rfg s5'60	92½	92½	92½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	104½	104½	104½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104½	104½	104½
16 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100½	100¾	100½
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	102½	102	102
1 Childs Co 5s 43	89	89	89
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8 Chi Un Trac 5s '46	101	100	102
15 CCC & StL 5s 63D	105⅝	105½	105½
12 CCC & StL 4½s 77	95	94½	95
1 CCC & StL 4s 90 StL	97	97	97
8 CCC & StL gen 4s 93	97½	97¾	97¾
8 Guif Sta Util 4s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¼	103	103
4 Hiram Walker 4½s 45	105¼	105	105
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	50	50	50
3 Hous Oil Tex 4½s 48	102	101½	102
19 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	21½	21	21
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	103½	102¾	102¾
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	76	75½	76
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	87¾	87½	87¼
6 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	94½	94½	94½
26 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	85¼	85	85
6 IC&CStL&NO 5½s 63	81½	80½	81¼
1 Ill Steel 4½s 40	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	102	102	102
8 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	102	102	102
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32	78	77	77
29 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	76½	75¼	76
11 Interb R Tr 6s 32	36¾	35	35¾
130 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	79	77¼	78¼
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66 ct	78	78	78
10 Int Gt Nor sj 6s 52	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	36¾	36¾	36¾
29 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81½	80⅞	81¼
22 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87½	87	87½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	99½	99½	99½
19 Int Paper 5s '47	100¼	99¾	100¼
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	8	8	8
11 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	82½	82½	82½
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	67	66¾	67
11 Int T&T 5s '55	70½	70	70½
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¼	7	7¼
1 Jones&LaughlS4¼s'61	101½	101½	101½
1 KCP S&M 4s '36	59	59	59
1 KCPt&M 4s '36 ct	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2 K C South 3s 50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
3 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	104	104	104
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 3½s '60 D	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 Lac Gas 3½s '63	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	94	94	94
7 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	41¾	41½	41¾
24 Lautaro Nit 6s 54 ct	41½	41¼	41¼
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	97	97	97
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	63½	63½	63½
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	77	76½	77
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68	68	68
17 Leh Val 4s 2003	62½	62¼	62½
9 Leh Val HTern5s54	102½	102	102¼
2 Leh Val Term 5s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
10 Loews 3½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅝	102½	102⅝
41 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103½	102½	103½
5 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117½	117½	117½
12 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	94	93¼	94
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	103⅝	103⅝
9 Louis & N 4s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 L & N Rad & M 4s '46	106	106	106
12 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	95	94⅞	95
8 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81	80⅝	80⅝
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	73	73	73
2 Manat Sug 7½s42ct	71½	71¼	71½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	46	46	46
3 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	41½	41½	41½
2 ManitowGB&N3½s41	37	37	37
8 McCrory Stres 5½ '51	104	104	104
4 McKesRobn 5½s50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 MetWSideEChi 4s38	13½	13½	13½
2 Mich Cen 4s'40	104	104	104
103 Mich Cen 5s'65 A	103	103	103
15 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	38⅜	38	38⅜
56 M & S L cn 5s'34 ct	18	18	18
6 M & St L 4s'49	6½	6½	6½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	84½	84½	84½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	27	26	26
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	70	70	70
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 Mo Pac 5½s'49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	41	41	41
25 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	41	41	41
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	39½	39½	39½
9 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	41¾	41	41¾
9 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	39	39	39
52 Mo Pac gen 5s'75	19⅜	19½	19⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	39	39	39
20 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	41¼	40¾	41¼
1 Mob & Ob 5s'38	33½	33½	33½
5 Monongah Ry 4s'60	106	105½	106
35 MorgWPaPbSv 4½s'60	102	101½	102
9 Mohk Pow 3¾s'66	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4 Mor & Essex 3s'55	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	90½	90½	90½
7 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	87¼	87	87¼
4 Namm & Son 6s'43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Nassau El 4s'51	55¼	55¼	55¼
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	104	103¾	104
44 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104	104	104
32 Natl Steel 4s'65	104	103¾	104
2 New Eng T & T 5s '52	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 N Eng T & T 4½s'61B	117½	117½	117½
1 N J Pow & L 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	96⅞	96½	96⅞
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	97	97	97
14 N Orl Term 4s'53	93½	93	93½
5 N O Tex & M 4½s'56	55	54	55
48 N O Tex & M 5½s'54	62	61¾	61½
12 N O Tex & M 5s'54 B	58¼	58	58¼
11 N Y & Qs E & P3½s 65	102⅞	102¼	102¼
113 N Y C cv 6s '44	121½	120¼	121
41 N Y C rfg 5s 2013	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
12 N Y C 4½s 2013 A	97¾	97¼	97¾
20 N Y C cn 4s '98	97⅜	96¾	97
422 N Y C 3¼s '52 wi	106⅜	106⅜	106½
70 NYC 3¼s '46	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	91	91	91
20 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96	95¾	95⅞
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90	90	90
5 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	100¾	100¾	100¾
74 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	89¾	89	89½
7 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 NY Conn 4½s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
31 NY Dock Co 5s'38	51	61	61
15 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
2 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	105½	105	105½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	48½	48½	48½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 NYNH&H 3½s'47	37	37	37
1 NYNHH 3½s'56	36	36	36
9 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
6 NY O & W gen 4s '55	23	22⅞	23
5 NY Pow&Lt 4½s 39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 NY W & Bost 4½s'46 2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
9 Niagara Falls P 3½s66	102¼	101⅝	102¼
21 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	101⅞	101½	101½
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	30¼	30	30
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	113	112⅞	113
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	104	104	104
41 Nor Am Ed 5s 57 A	104⅛	104	104⅛
32 Nor Am Ed 5s 69 C	102¼	102	102¼
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111	111¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 Ogden Ed 4s 45	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s 47	111	111	111
3 OreRR & Nov 4s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104¾	104¼	104½
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	97½	97	97
8 Pac Gt & Atl 4s 61	101	100⅝	101
6 Pac Gas & E 3¾s 61	101	100⅝	101
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	105½	105¼	105½
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	101½	101½	101½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	100	100	100
1 Pac Tel&Tel 5s 37	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	100¼	100	100
41 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105¼	105	105½
1 Pen Co 4s'52 E	104½	104½	104½
6 Pen Co 4s'63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Pen Gen 5s'68	113½	113½	113½
21 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
21 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106	105½	105½
10 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	106	105½	106
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101¼	101	101
45 Pen RR 4½s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
87 Pen RR 3¼s5b2	107	106⅜	107
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	113½	113¼	113½
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	94¼	93½	94¼
2 Peoria & E inc 4c90	20	20	20
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	103	103	103
2 Pere Marq 4½s'56	96¾	96	96
13 Pere Marq 4s'56	94¼	94	94¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 5s'74	119	119	119
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	111¾	111¾	111¾
42 Phila Co 5s'67	105	104½	105
17 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	15¾	15½	15½
10 Phi Read C&I 5s'73	34½	33⅝	33⅝
51 Phi

South Advised to Process Whole Cotton Plant to Rayon

(Continued From Page 1)

favorable to cotton. Clear oils and waxes were extracted from the whole cotton plant with benzine and carbon tetrachloride, and pulp suitable for making paper was also prepared.

"Cotton is an annual, whereas the various types of wood used in rayon take several years to grow to harvestable size," it was pointed out.

As Foreseen by Grady

From this report, southern farmers once more take cheer, for there is still a possibility that the words of the southern orator, Henry W. Grady, may yet come to pass. Years ago he said, by way of prediction:

"When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields, and meat from his own pastures and be disturbed by no creditors and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amid his teeming gardens, orchards, vineyards, dairies, and barnyards, pitching his crops to his own wisdom and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus and selling it in his own time, in his chosen market, not at a master's bidding, getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt but does not restore his freedom—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day."

Doing the Dishes

As for the new way to clean dishes, "which for the first time really gets them thoroughly clean," says George O. Ball of Mellon Institute and Charles Schwartz of the Hall Laboratories in Pittsburgh, a new dishwashing compound has been put together chemically, using sodium metaphosphate.

"Experiments were performed in two large restaurants, each of which was equipped with a modern mechanical dishwashing machine," according to the report. "Both machines were typical of those used in first-class restaurants and operating conditions were identical.

"In restaurant B the work was carefully done. In restaurant A less care was taken on the part of the washman. But in both restaurants, in spite of marked differences in conditions, brighter, cleaner dishes were secured with the new compound. The dishes are not only freed from soil, but they do not accumulate any organic or inorganic film that ordinarily results during washing with soap.

Cement in Color

Dr. Dean S. Hubbell, also of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, reports in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" a new cementing material resembling the natural mineral atacamite, which promises wide usefulness in the building arts.

Suitable for cementing composition floors, stucco, tiles, cement and other building parts, the new adhesive consists of magnesium oxychloride to which 10 per cent of finely divided copper powder has been added. Unusual properties result from this combination of cement and metal. Great strength and resistance to wear is obtained, damage by water prevented, expansion eliminated and surface changes reduced.

In particular it imparts non-skid properties to cement walks when trowled onto the smooth surface. Adhesion to concrete and resistance to wear and water was demonstrated by the perfect condition of the walk after seven months of constant wetting during which time 250,000 people walked over it. The compositions are colored blue green by the artificial atacamite which follows reaction of the copper with the magnesium oxychloride. The addition of twelve-hundredths of a percent of iron oxide (iron rust) changes the color to stone gray. Blues, reds, browns, and blacks, may be obtained by using the proper pigments to obscure the blue green.

Prevention of Wood Warping

In checking the natural warping of wood cheaply, Dr. Alfred J. Stamm and L. A. Hansen of the United States forest products laboratory have accomplished a feat chemists have been attempting for years. Although wood is remarkable among natural materials in exhibiting a minimum of shrinking and swelling, the change of dimensions with changes of moisture content nevertheless constitute wood's most detrimental property. Even when wood is properly seasoned in dry weather, floor cracks appear, and in moist seasons, doors, windows and drawers stick.

At the last meeting of the society in Pittsburgh, a treatment of wood with synthetic resin-forming materials was described, but unfortunately, in its present form, this method is too expensive for anything but specialties such as shoe lasts, brush backs, wooden bearings, athletic goods, and musical instruments. Cheaper means of minimizing the dimension changes of wood were therefore sought.

Dr. Stamm finds that excessive heating of dry wood for a few hours at temperatures of 165 to 260 degrees centigrade in dry cases will reduce subsequent swelling and shrinking by some 30 to 40 per cent. Soaking of the specimens in water after heating and then again drying, only slightly reduced the initial effect of heating. All of which indicates that the effect due to heating is quite permanent.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

week, British destroyers got into battle array, cleared their decks and warned the Almirante Cervera off after she had fired shots across the merchant vessel's bows.

In view of the increasing number of such instances, the British Government began to wonder whether the time had not come to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents. Hence the emergency Cabinet meeting last Sunday, when the decision went in favor of refusing such rights—it appears mainly on the grounds of French opposition.

Theory of Protection

Nothing, however, was said on this point during yesterday's debate.

Indeed the Government was able to declare with truth that it never had departed from the attitude that it must protect British ships up to but not beyond the three-mile limit.

Furthermore, even inside the territorial waters the Government holds Insurgents or Loyalists, as the case may be, responsible for the deliberate but not accidental damage to British shipping, though it is understood that it does not question the right of either side to divert ships from particular ports.

Yesterday's debate showed a limited number of Government supporters anxous that the belligerent rights should be granted.

Arguments Pro and Con

Mr. Harold Nicholson, for instance, declared that refusal of belligerent rights is tantamount to intervention on the side of the Basque Republic, since it deprives General Franco of the power of starving Bilbao, while, however, the government supporters were convinced by the debate that the Cabinet was pursuing the right policy in refusing to recognize the belligerency and upholding non-intervention. Whether they would have taken the same view if they had realized that Sunday nearly brought recognition of a state of belligerency is another matter.

In this connection, The London Times today goes out of its way to draw attention to "the endless complications" which would arise if belligerent rights were granted. Any such action, The Times adds, would be "detrimental to all the vast quantity of shipping passing within hail of the warships of one side or another."

Alberta Passes Social Credit's Dividend Scheme

EDMONTON, Alta, April 14 (CP).—A new Social Credit Act, incorporating the main principles on which Premier William Aberhart's administration was founded, received royal assent through Lieut. Gov. J. C. Bowen today.

The measure, approved yesterday at a stormy session of the Provincial Legislature, consolidates features of an existing social credit measures act.

The new act provides for payment of a monthly consumers' dividend, the chief plank in the program of Aberhart's party when it won power in the election of 1935; issuance of Alberta credit certificates, which may be used for payment of debts and taxes; interest-free loans to industry and agriculture; and export subsidies. A commission of experts will administer the legislation.

The Legislature was expected to adjourn until June 7 to give the commission time to start machinery of the new act.

A 60-day debt moratorium, proclaimed in February, was extended until the June session.

New Social Credit Machinery

EDMONTON, Alta., April 14 (CP)—Members of the Commission to be appointed to administer a new economic program in Alberta will hold office for a period of 10 years, it is disclosed.

The Social Credit Act which has now been passed is similar to the Social Credit Measures Act, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, except where it provides for a "Provincial Credit Commission" to be appointed by a board selected by the legislative assembly.

The Assembly Board, of which W. L. MacClachlan, will be chairman, will have power to fix the salaries and expenses of the commissioners. The Commission will be composed of technical experts.

The commission will have wide powers, transferring the administration of the Social Credit program from Orders-in-Council, as provided under the old act.

Features of the Social Credit Measures act are incorporated in the new legislation, including: a monthly provincial consumers' dividend, payment for government services; debt payments; interest free loans; consumers' retail discount and export subsidies.

Under voluntary contract retailers, wholesalers and primary producers may make with the Commission fair trade practices and professional ethics will be prescribed.

Credit House, with headquarters in Edmonton and branches throughout the province, will be established for handling credit certificates, to be issued in such denominations and quantity as deemed advisable.

The Commission will be empowered, through the Credit House, to control supply of credit through open market operations and the discount rate to maintain a balanced credit structure.

Provision was made for a Treasury credit certificate retirement fund and for meeting outside-the-province obligations in terms of Canadian currency. Municipalities will be empowered to accept transfers of Alberta credit in payment of taxes and other services.

Violation of any provision of the Social Credit Act calls for a fine of not more than $1000 or in default of payment for term of not more than six months, or both.

Kidnap Reward Bill Signed

TRENTON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman signed yesterday a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the reward offered by New Jersey for the arrest and conviction of the Lindbergh baby's kidnap-killer. The Governor, who under the law must decide who will receive the money, made no statement as he signed the bill, but his office said that he planned to hold a private hearing to which all claimants would be invited.

The Assembly passed the reward bill on March 1, and the Senate on April 5.

Latest Snappy Rail-Roadster

International

New Auto Railer Not a Trailer

This fellow has eight wheels. Four of them can be used on the road like any automobile; the other four can be used on a standard railroad. Thus the "auto-railer," as it is called, can be used as an automobile or as a locomotive. It weighs 12,000 pounds and was designed by Rachel de Wolf Raseman of Detroit for use in railroad yards to replace the steam switch engine. It can haul 11 freight cars.

Mexico Broadens Plans For Social Development

(Continued From Page 1)

a million pesos ($280,000) on the Pan-American Railway.

The need for water will be met in several ways. The Department of Public Health was instructed to lay lines which will furnish drinking water to many small villages in which this is an acute need, while plans for watering fields involve the building of a dam on the Tehuantepec River, the completion of studies for irrigating an area of 20,000 acres about Nejapa, and the construction of irrigation plants and pumping machines for the Valley of Oaxaca.

The Department of Economy has begun the study of undeveloped resources of gold, iron and coal in the state, for which investigation $50,000 was appropriated. If these natural resources are found to exist in sufficient quantity to justify their exploitation, new rail lines will be laid to facilitate their transportation, said the President.

The educational program includes the founding of a boarding school at Guelatao during the current year, with others scheduled for succeeding years, and the establishment of new rural schools in many communities. An appropriation for the Oaxaca State Institute of Arts and Sciences, to match the amount provided by the state, was also promised.

The importance of forestry preservation was greatly emphasized by President Cardenas in his address. "It is necessary for every individual to realize the importance of the tree in the life of the region," he said. He then outlined a program to be administered by the Department of Forestry which includes the planting of many new trees and conservation for existing forests.

Increased funds will also be provided for the continuance of work in the archeological regions of Oaxaca, which include Monte Alban, Mitla, and the Mixtec region in the northern section.

Cardenas 'Roughs It' While Traveling In Interior of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—"One of the most extraordinary journeys made by a president in modern times," is the description made by Waldo Frank, American writer and lecturer, of the recent trip of President Lazaro Cardenas into the mountain fastnesses of Oaxaca state. Mr. Frank, who recently addressed the meeting of the League of Revolutionary Artists and Writers in Mexico City, was asked to accompany the Chief Executive's party of 15 which spent three days in the mountain districts.

The party left Oaxaca City, the state capital, by motor. When the mountain roads became too difficult they left their private cars and continued by bus. The next stage of the journey was made on horseback and some villages were reached only by dismounting and proceeding on foot. At night the President and his party wrapped themselves in their own serapes and slept in village schoolhouses. Throughout the day they ate the sparse fare offered by the villagers, says Mr. Frank.

"General Cardenas is an experienced soldier and he travels as one," said the American writer. "The whole trip was conducted with the indifference to hardships of a military expedition."

The President's trip to Oaxaca was the first of a Chief Executive to that state in almost half a century, and his journey into the mountains was the first ever made into this isolated region by a president.

The Presidential approach, as described by Mr. Frank, following the mountain trip, is as follows: The group enters a village where all of the natives are collected. The President then stands in the Plaza while the Indians present to him their requests and complaints.

The majority of questions asked in Oaxaca, as in other districts, are concerned with education. The Indians want more schools, more teachers and better equipment. By some miracle they have awakened to the advantages of education and now are expressing their great hunger for it.

One of the unusual aspects of President Cardenas' communication with the villagers, says Mr. Frank, is the attention which he pays to the position of women. At least 50 per cent of the President's conversations are exchanged with the women of the village. In this exchange he listens to their questions, and always replies by urging them to take part in the Government's réforms so that their children may receive education and the condition of their homes may be improved.

Mississippi Urged To Act Speedily In Double Lynchings

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Chairman Hatton W. Summers (D), Texas, of the House Judiciary Committee, telegraphed Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi yesterday that State could not escape being an accessory to the Duck Hill lynchings unless it brings "these lynches and officers to speedy and adequate punishment."

Terming the lynchings "as dastardly a crime as cowardice could devise and brutality execute," Mr Summers said:

"It is the sort of thing which makes it hard for us who are here trying to protect the governmental sovereignty of the states.

"It will be effectively seized upon as a demonstration of the inability of the states to govern. As one southern man to another, I hope I will not be considered impertinent by stating candidly my own reaction and that is that the State of Mississippi cannot escape this reflection upon its governmental capacity, in fact cannot escape in effect becoming an accessory after the fact unless it is able to and does bring these lynchers and officers to speedy and adequate punishment."

Mr. Summers is leader of southern Democrats opposing the Gavagan Federal anti-lynching bill. Earlier, the measure's author, Representative Gavagan (D) of New York, predicted its passage by a safe margin.

Secret Inquiry Pushed In Mississippi Lynching

WINONA, Miss., April 15 (AP)—Montgomery County officials said today they were conducting a secret investigation of the lynching of two Negroes at Duck Hill Wednesday by a white mob and that their evidence would be laid before the grand jury which is now in session.

District Attorney Clarence E. Morgan said the officials of the county were "doing everything we can, but I am afraid nothing will come of the investigation." Gov. Hugh White said he was taken completely by surprise and had no forewarnings of any violence. The Negroes were accused of killing a white merchant in the robbery of a cross-roads store.

U. S. Stamps in 1936

Uncle Sam issued more than 17,585,0000 postage stamps during the last year.

U. S. Ranks Sixth In World Aviation, Britain in Lead

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce cast a critical eye along the aviation horizon today and, in the 1937 edition of the aircraft year book, saw the intense activity in foreign laboratories creating a challenge to American aerial equipment.

The year book placed the United States sixth among the seven air powers in number of combat planes "now available for emergency." This was a slip from fifth place in 1936, but the year book said this decline alone "would not be so important except for the intense research and development work" which other powers are undertaking as part of definite development programs.

The annual placed the British Empire at the head of the list, with France, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States, and Japan, following in that order.

The book listed the world's air forces, explaining the estimates included all armed planes—pursuit-fighters, attack, light and heavy bombers, armed scout and observation, armed patrol and transport planes, and machines in active, reserve and secondary reserve service—like this:

	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937
British Empire	2800	3600	4000
France	3600	3400	3600
Russia	3000	3300	3400
Italy	2300	2800	3200
Germany	600	1600	3000
United States	2050	1900	2200
Japan	1850	1800	2000

Mobile Bay Bridge Freed Of Tolls by Sale to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Tolls on Cochrane Bridge, spanning Mobile Bay and forming an important link in the Old Spanish Trail, were lifted recently when the courts approved the purchase of the eight-mile span by the State of Alabama for $2,148,323.55. The bridge corporation was in financial difficulties when the State became interested in its purchase.

The bridge has been in operation 10 years, a toll of $1 being charged for each car and 10 cents per person.

WPA to Discharge 2500 in New York, Relief Wages Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Relief officials here were ready today to drop 2500 persons from pay rolls of the Works Progress Administration unless contrary orders were received from Washington. Employees to be affected were described as drawn from non-relief sources or recipients of wages in excess of the security scale.

Besides the 2500 persons scheduled to leave the relief administration ranks, 15,000 others in New York City were notified of wage and hour reductions made necessary by the Federal Government's decision to stretch its relief funds as far as possible.

Executives said the dismissals would be operated on a progressive basis, beginning today and lasting until Wednesday. Notification slips already have been sent to virtually every person whose name will be removed from the pay rolls, it was said.

While the plans went forward, professional employees of the Works Progress Administration threatened to renew their strike, previously halted so that protests against the reduction order could be transmitted to Washington. Members of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians held that minor officials were disregarding the terms of the agreement that ended the strike here.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, New York City administrator for the Works Progress Administration, was in Washington conferring with higher officials regarding the retrenchment program which has aroused so much opposition in the army of relief workers employed on a vast assortment of projects in the nation's largest city. Individual relief recipients pinned their hopes for being retained on the WPA pay rolls to Colonel Somervell's efforts and felt that a last-minute change from Washington might save them from being added to the jobless army.

Dr. Woolley Honored

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, praised Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., last night for her "contributions to the life of the nation." Speaking at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia branch of the Women's University Club, Miss Perkins said, "she was one of the first to understand my own awkward, almost mawkish efforts in labor 25 years ago." Dr. Wooley was a guest.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306 daytime.

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Local Classified

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B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc. CHARLES P. MASON, PRESIDENT. INSURANCE. 124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900.

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HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619. 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc. Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke Oil—Ray Oil Burner. 726 Main Street Phone 2-5267.

GAMES for *Adult* as well as for *Youngster*. All kinds — for individual or — for groups. WITKOWER'S. 77 ASYLUM ST.

Cameras and Supplies. THE Harvey & Lewis CO. OPTICIANS. 582 MAIN STREET.

HANAN SHOES for MEN and WOMEN. James Lawrence & Son. 197 Trumbull Street.

SHORTCAKE BISCUITS 25c a dozen. Beroth Bread Shops. 559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

NATION-WIDE ALL GREEN ASPARAGUS. We Honestly Believe there is no better asparagus packed. 35c a can—$4.00 a dozen. Add a can to your next order. M. J. BURNHAM, Inc. WEST HARTFORD CENTER.

RICHARD F. JONES, JR. Real Estate and Insurance. 49 Pearl St. Tel. 7-8243.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN. 988 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr. (Newton, Robertson's Bakery).

CHARLES H. NADEAU. PLUMBING and HEATING. 71 RUSS STREET. CALL 6-1730, 2-9002. for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON. GENERAL INSURANCE. Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance. 36 Pearl Street Phone 2-9832. Hartford National Bank Building.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE. E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY. HARTFORD, CONN.

MERIDEN

WEISNER - KNOBLAUCH. 289 West Main St. *Quality Grocers.* Fair Prices. *A trial order will convince you.* Telephone 1029.

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA. Postum, Rinso, Lux and other Monitor-advertised products. Meats, Groceries, Sea Foods, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables. PH. 6300. 437-439 West Main Street.

100 WEDDING INVITATIONS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS $8.50. Relief printed, look and feel like engraved, without the cost of expensive plate. Samples on request. ADKINS. 66 CHURCH ST. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

D. MILLER CO., Inc. *Headquarters for* Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleums 1.49 — 1.59 — 1.79 yd. Window Shades 49c — 69c — 89c. Venetian Blinds 5.98 Up. 61 Arch Street Phone 4650.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315. 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE. IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS. *AUTO ELECTRIC. Sales and Service Company.* 120 GOFFE STREET. S-4141.

WALK-OVER SHOES. Are Featured at SAMUELS SHOE SHOP. 151 Temple Street.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE. BENEDICT & CO., Inc. PHONE 54116 OFF 135 TEMPLE.

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp — Facials — Hair Tinting and Coloring. 966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN. *Engravers.* Featuring GREETING CARDS for Monitor Readers. CHAPEL STREET AT THE TAFT.

KILBORN BROS. *Stationers.* We have everything for Your Home and Office. 209 Orange Street.

Wilson's Fish Market. 196 STATE STREET. Sea Grill and Oyster Bar. Finest in Sea Food. WE DELIVER 6-3128.

THE EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY. Booksellers and Stationers. The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves. 153 ORANGE STREET.

SHIP ETCHINGS *by* C. J. A. Wilson. Specially priced at $1.00 each. MUNSON GALLERY. 275 Orange Street.

Rugs Washed and Stored. Domestic and Orientals. *Work Guaranteed.* M. H. KEBABIAN CO. 71 Elm Street 5-0745.

Flowers and Plants from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I. MUNRO'S. *THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS.* 670 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4634.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1042
9 A M-11 A M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street · Norwalk
PHONE 562

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC
Clothing and Haberdashery for Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

G & G
Shoes Repaired While You Wait
Men's and Women's Hats Reblocked
Half Soles 55c — Hats 50c up
403 Main Street Tel. 3-9917
STAMFORD CONN

Visit
Siegelbaum's
STAMFORD-CONN
for New Spring Sportswear to Wear Everywhere
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Frank R. Sandmeyer William C Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5931 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN

We specialize in Corsetry of every Type—May we serve you?
Annette
CORSETIÈRE
BRASSIERES — LINGERIE — HOSIERY
NEGLIGEES
290 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 4-6022

For the Greatest Savings You've Made in Years Be Sure and Shop Miller's During Our Great
December in April Sale!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET

Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specializing in
Birthstone Rings
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

MOTHER'S DAY SPECIALTIES
Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
SAXE FLORO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112
Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

SPRING COATS
SPRING SUITS
SPRING DRESSES
A superb collection of fashions, best and newest models.
Quality Fabrics—Expert Tailoring, Moderate Prices.
Visit Our Ready-to-Wear Department and look at these new styles.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

Armstrong's Permanent LINOLEUM FLOORS
See these new durable designs. You'll be surprised how little they cost—Let us give you an estimate.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
85c up
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
KARMELKORN
85 East Main St. Phone 3-9434
See it made

HENRI'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 Leavenworth St. Phone 4-5176

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

SECRETARY SERVICE
406 Mercantile Trust Building
Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Maryland
Use this as your office. Let us receive your mail and telephone messages; write the letters you dictate; substitute for your secretary; answer correspondence.
TYPING CHARGES MODERATE
PHONE: PLAZA 6625

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
12 EAST LEE ST MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 1111

CHAS. F. GALTON
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN *Tailors* LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles Street Plaza 3732
Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
At lowest April prices
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
AMBRICOAL
BLACKBURN, Inc.
PHONE 4-9111

McManus and Riley
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk.
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies — Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

New Furnishings for the Home
Spring house cleaning uncovers many needed new Furnishings in the home. . . . It will pay you to get our prices on new curtains, shades, draperies, kitchen utensils, and furniture.
at
McLEANS
Parlor City Shoe Store
Visit our enlarged and beautified store
Our registered fitters are here to serve you
Florsheim, I. Miller, Dr. Locke, Vitality, and Peacock shoes
for the whole family

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL
This finest of Pennsylvania Premium Anthracites has little ash but plenty of heat.
Actually, a ton lasts longer than coal of a lower carbon content—and it's the carbon that makes the heat.
M. J. PETERSON
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Riverside 7309 or 1170

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 — Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
Choice
MEATS, FISH and POULTRY
Special Attention to Telephone Orders
Dial University 8480

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

A Better Service for You
BRUCE
Radio Service
DELAWARE 7037
41 Linview Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

FOOT REST SHOES FOR WOMEN
With 4 Spot Comfort — Our new line of which we are justly proud.
$6.85 per pair
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

Williams & Dye Co.
ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

ITHACA

BELLOVA LAMPS

Brighten and Beautify. Touches of color glowing in these lamps add charm to any room.
Prices $1.95 to $29.50
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS SINCE 1875

Dresses — Millinery — Hosiery
Blouses — Sweaters — Shirts
Ladies' and Misses' Sizes
at
The CRANCE SHOP
326 E STATE ST. ITHACA, N. Y.

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE

ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

Let
SPENCER
Design a corset Especially for Your Individual Needs
Henrietta Farrell
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
170 MYRTLE BLVD. Larch 1567

Long Island

BALDWIN

Baldwin General Supply Company
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd. cor. Grand Ave., Freeport 1492
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY and APPETIZING
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVENUE Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

Bert's Orthopedic Shoes
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes of the Better Grade
X-Ray Fitting
1923 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FLUSHING

Dresses Coats Knitwear Suits Hats
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Monday-Wednesday-Friday

Le Nat Frocks

"For Symphony in Style"
41-29A MAIN STREET
Between Post Office and Library

Be young and charming in a HAT
by
MATTIE-MARIE
ready-made and to order — $2.98 up
41-29 MAIN STREET

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-23 NORTHERN BLVD.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING—Bayside

Bobby's Beauty Shop

Try our combination permanent waves — beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41 Avenue
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL 9-6977. Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints - Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE

V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

IDA FOWLER DAWSON
Teacher of Singing
Specializing in Young Voices
Forest Hills Inn Bou. 8-6290

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

FREEPORT

General Electric Appliances
REFRIGERATORS
VACUUM CLEANERS
WASHING MACHINES
Wiring and Fixtures
D. A. McDOUGALD
REX COLE DEALER
5 E. Merrick Rd. Freeport 5383

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Litwak's Great 15th Anniversary Sale
Buy now and save before rising market
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

VENETIAN BLINDS
and
WINDOW SHADES
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

GREAT NECK

RADIO SERVICE
HOUSE CALLS $1
VICTOR RECORDS CAPEHART SPECIALISTS
BARROW
GREAT NECK 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Margaret Beauty Salon
Expert in Beauty Culture

Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist
1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2551

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

PLANT NOW!
You're sure to be envied when you dress up your garden this Spring
Our garden shop specializes in Garden Tools, Lawn Seed, Fertilizers, Wheelbarrows. Visit or call
Blumberg's
"Helping to Build Greater Long Island"
Hardware, Paints, Glass, Linoleum
278 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD 7720

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD 1383
Hickman Studio
Distinctive Photography
40 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead 6323 Open Evenings
RIDING OUTFITS
Raincoats - Sportwear
Scheffs Sports Store
76 MAIN STREET
Next to State Theatre

HEMPSTEAD 2323
Niddrie-Foss Tire Corp.
GOODRICH TIRES
PHILCO BATTERIES
TEXACO GAS and OIL
FRANKLIN AND BEDELL STREETS

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Atterod's Inc.
Hairdressers
35-59 82nd St. Newtown 9-8950

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 9-0150

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER INC.
3737 82ND STREET
Silver Fox, Baum Marten, Stone Marten, Kolinsky Scarfs at reasonable prices. Fur Storage.

CINCOTTA & SON
Grocers and Fruiterers
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MONARCH FINE FOODS
80-17 Northern Blvd. Newtown 9-9844

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-0909
You don't have to run to town for your
Kay Dunhill Frocks
DOROTHY PATON
3746 82ND STREET
has been appointed Sole Agent in Jackson Heights
$3.95 for Cottons and $5.95 for Silks
Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Complete Line of Spring Furnishings and Hats
Sarnoff Hat Agency
$2.95 and $3.65

DULION'S HOME COOKING
Luncheon 25c and up — Dinner 65c and up — Sundays 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

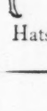
NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop

AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
$2-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

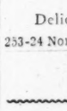
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
A Whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE. COR. 83RD ST.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fittings

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 55c
DINNER 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662


Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted $2.95 up

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET
HENANN, INC.
Haberdashers and Hatters
for Men and Boys
—2 JAMAICA STORES—
168-08 Jamaica Ave. 89-39A-165 St.
Near 168th St. in new L. I. Bus Terminal
Phone Republic 9-1959

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators
Ranges, Water Heaters, House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-8227
Authorized Representative of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 535

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 508 Monkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

WADSWORTH SERVICE STATIONS
ESSO STATIONS
215-12 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10461
Batteries - Tires - Heaters

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10130
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL

Refrigerated Fur Storage
Remodeling and Repairing at low summer rates
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
JAMAICA AVE. COR. 104TH ST.
RICH. HILL 2-8314

PAYNE MOTOR CO.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
New Cars and Trucks 8625 119th St. Liberty Ave. at 121st St. Richmond Hill
Used Cars and Trucks Metropolitan Ave. at 130th St.

JACK'S
FRUIT & VEGETABLE MARKET
Fresh Fruit Received Daily
Orders Delivered Promptly
115-08 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Cleveland 3-9796

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4006

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY, LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-8360

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

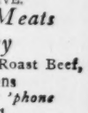
BILL'S MEAT MARKET
116-09 JAMAICA AVE.
High Grade Meats and Poultry
Orders taken for ready Roast Beef, Turkeys, Chickens
For prompt delivery 'phone
Virginia 7-6961

Springer's
Always Reliable
Ladies' and Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-5394

The ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS AND FURRIERS
Furs Cleaned, Remodeled and Stored
Protect your Winter Clothes from moths. Have them cleaned by the Albee Cleaners.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
113-19 MYRTLE AVE VIRGINIA 7-3618

Henry Koch
Prime Meat - Poultry
Always the Best Quality
113-15 Liberty Ave.
Tel. Cleve. 3-0292

Exclusive — Yet But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

20 Years' Experience in
PERMANENT WAVING
No electricity—No machine
$5.00 and Up
Phone for free consultation

VANITY BEAUTY SHOP
EMILIE FREY, Mgr.
106-17 LIBERTY AVE. Vir. 7-3498

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

Costume Designer
MABEL KOLYER
8730-123rd St.
Seamstress and Dressmaker Alterations

BOHM'S AUTO REPAIR
Repairing All Makes of Cars
Experts on Generators and Ignition
Battery Charging
SHELBY GARAGE
Cor. Metropolitan Ave. and 117th St.
Bus. Rich. Hill 2-5017 Res. Vir. 7-1868

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1815 8 A M.-1 P M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 Merrick Road

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN

Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 1-5060

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE TEL. R. V. C. 2540

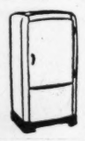
SUITS - COATS - DRESSES and MILLINERY

at reduced prices
Lido Modes Shop
268 Merrick Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

SPORT SHOES

for MEN and WOMEN
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.

Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Wiring and Fixtures

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

MAMARONECK

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

SPECIAL PERSONAL CHECKING SERVICE
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE ONLY COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.
Have you seen a copy of "Services"?
The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
30 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
121 Westmoreland Ave. White Plains 5700

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
James D Rough Edith C Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

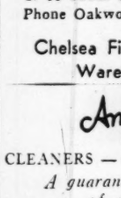
MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Amessi VALET
CLEANERS — DYERS — TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077


MATRIX SHOES Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Berey
FUR STORAGE
Estimates Cheerfully Given
have your last season's furs re-cut to a smart cape at a fraction of the original cost.
Call Oakwood 2554
49½ Prospect Avenue

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
1134TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

Oldest Established

Jewelers in Mount Vernon

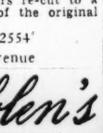
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

PARIS MILLINERY

First in Fashion
Coats and Dresses
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
BRANCHES—284 Main St., Poughkeepsie
316 Wall St., Kingston

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

THE MAPLE TEA ROOM
Quality Food - Cleanliness Service
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 35c-50c
DINNER 5:30-7:30 75c
5 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle
(Near Main St.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
Daily Trips to and From New York City

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
EXPRESS SERVICE
MOVING
376 Main Street 515 Madison Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. New York City
Phone N. R. 550 Eldorado 5-6780
Largest Selection of Used Furniture in Westchester County

Phone N. R. 8423 M. BATZANIAN
Star Cleaners & Dyers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR and FURRIER
DRESSMAKING
605 North Ave. *We call and deliver*

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

ELLEN HUSTIS
DESSERT SHOP
Catering
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, TEAS also
Daily Specialties
Deviled Crabs, Chowder, Fish Cakes, Boston Baked Beans
Ten Eastchester Road New Rochelle 8040

Your Satisfaction Our Ambition
BORGEN & ERICSON
Painters and Decorators
Carpentry
267 Huguenot St., New Rochele, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 5222

PERSHING SQ. BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
New Rochelle 4020
Street Floor, Pershing Sq. Bldg.
223 Huguenot Street Opp. P. O.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialists
Phone KINGSBRIDGE 9-7910

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Charles Schellig Inc.
4719 White Plains Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Jersey Pork Store and Prime Meats
Deutches Wurst Geschaft

A. FREY
212 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y.
near Heath Ave.
Delicatessen and Grocery
All Salads Home Made
Home made Crumb and Apple Cake, baked on the premises, is our SATURDAY SPECIAL
Phone HALIFAX 5-1815

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A M Mon. Wed. Fri
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

MARIE SHERIDAN INC.
SHOP OF SMART ACCESSORIES
Gloves—Hand Bags—Belts
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs
Novelties
2103 Church Avenue (Flatbush)

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

BUNNY SHERMAN
MILLINERY
7712 Fifth Avenue
Popular priced Hats from $2.95 to $5
French Room Millinery, $6.95 and up
Budget Department, Models at $1.95
Hats made to order and remodeling.

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
2601 Farragut Rd. Mansfield 6-5387

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

AN OIL-BURNER
With the patented principle of turning oil into gas, which makes it clean, quiet, most economical and absolutely safe. Demonstration in your home. Anywhere in Brooklyn, New York, or Long Island.
MATTHEW H. OLTHOUSE
205 East 17th St. BUckminster 4-0833

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

Have your gown cleaned or dyed to measure. Knitted and boucles a specialty
A Distinctive Feature of
RENARD'S METHOD
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
741 Madison Ave. bet. 64th and 65th Sts.
RHinelander 4-5807, 5814 Est. 1900

First House of Lanz Founded 1878
Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 REctor 2-2579

FURNITURE
CLEANED — REPAIRED
UPHOLSTERED
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 WEST 10TH ST. CH. 3-7458

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

OLD AND WORN FUR COATS
WANTED
WE PAY HIGH CASH PRICES
For Mink, Persian, Hudson Seal, Squirrel, Krimmer, Leopard, Caracul and other furs.
J. F. Fur Co., 110 W. 34 St.
CHick. 4-4406, Opp. Macy's, Room 503
Don't Fail To Get Our Cash Offer

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, INC.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-0600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in
Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Peter's Beauty Salon
Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474
1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

Now is the time to consider your
Awnings
A telephone call will bring our representative
The John R. Jones Store
TEL. 2700

PELHAM

Choice Meats *Fancy Groceries*
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0559
299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

Satisfactory Workmanship
Intelligent Superior Service
THE SWISS
Cleaners, Tailors, Furriers, Dyers
PROMPT VALET SERVICE
Let us solve your moth prevention problems at no extra cost.
Pelham 1271—We Call and Deliver
251 WOLFS LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel 2680

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints - Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 Fifth Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's $1 Sale
Housewares
April needs at April special values
Stock up now
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

VAN DYK
B. WITZORK—C. HOAG, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry — Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

Dress up your desserts and salads with
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
from B & M MARKET
PROVISIONS
469 Main Street PHONE 6160

NELLY DON DRESSES
The Wallace Co.
An Early Lesson in Appearances
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Carefully Cleaned
SWISS CLEANERS
542 Main St. Phone 644

Dresses $3.90 to $16.95
Coats $10.95 to $49.50
Suits $5.95 up
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bartholomay
MILK CREAM
ICE CREAM
Dairy Dept. Main 6523 Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520
Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL—COKE—OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BLVD
GENESEE 63
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Rochester's First Cleaners
EST. 1822
Time to send in Formal Wear
LEARY'S
Cleaners & Dyers
117 East Ave. 240 Mill St.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 SOUTH AVENUE Monroe 3502

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

Projansky
TAILORS—FURRIERS
For Gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 East Ave. Stone 337—338
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials, Etc.
Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Ave., near Ardsley Road
PHONE: SCARSDALE 2096
By Appointment Hours 9 to 6

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 1517 Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
Telephone SCARSDALE 5858

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET
WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
1032 STATE STREET PHONE 2-4092

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

FASHION WELT ENNA JETTICK Shoe SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
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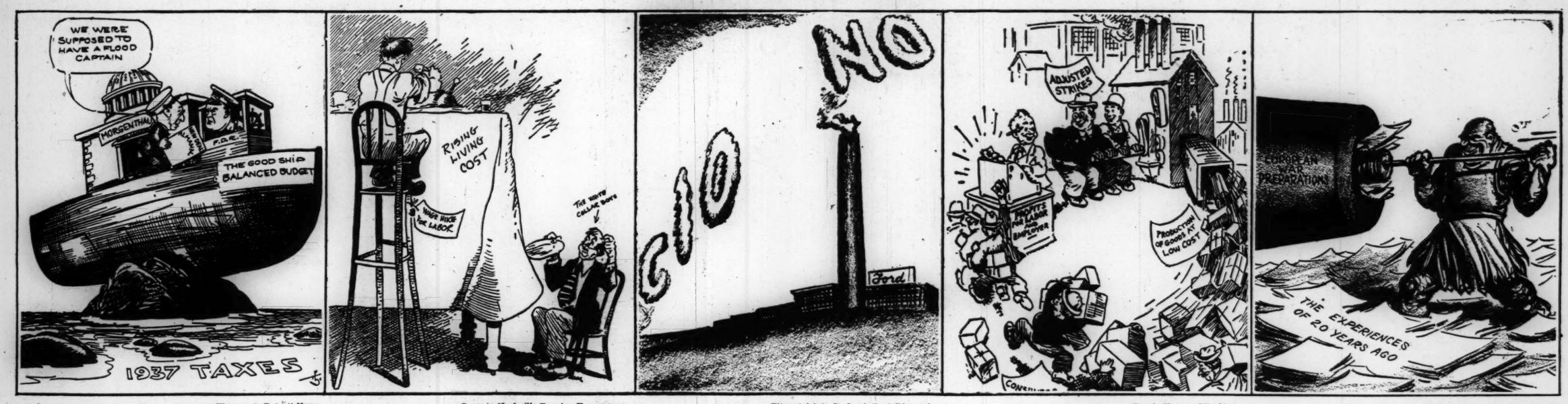
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Thomas in Detroit News
Still Hard Aground

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
That Forgotten Man Again

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Preliminary Signals

—Ray in Kansas City Star
How to Keep Prosperity Going

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Used Mostly for Wadding

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Elders of Israel in Egypt

When Moses was at the "burning bush" in the vicinity of Mount Horeb, he received an express commission from the Deity to act as leader of the Israelites in their deliverance from Egypt, and was told to "gather the elders of Israel" (Ex. 3:16) that he might confer with them with regard to the plans concerning the Exodus from their land of bondage; moreover they were to accompany him when he gained an audience with the Pharaoh of the day (verse 18).

We are not told the number of those elders, but they were doubtless heads of families, not unlike the Arab sheikhs of more recent times; and were in all probability those who are listed in Exodus 6:14-25 as being "heads of their fathers' houses." As Dr. McNeile well expresses it: "The wisdom and experience of old age was originally that which gave men authority in the tribe" (Exodus: p. 19); hence the name "elders," though the sense of the term was often extended to include younger men also.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Quality Counts

A woman's one bit of capital, after the cessation of her husband's salary when he became unable to work, was a giant asparagus bed. This she cleaned out and put in shape. From early in the season to its very end, she commanded 10 cents a pound above market price, by selling her asparagus in neat half-pound bundles, with all waste cut off.

One grocery handled her product exclusively, and could have sold twice what she was able to provide. Each bunch was wrapped in an oiled paper, reading "No-waste Asparagus."—Mrs. C. A. G., Topeka, Kan.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Cleansing Tissue

I purchased a package of cleansing tissues (the kind used to remove cold cream from the face) and placed it in the car. When the glass in the car became moist or soiled, these tissues came in very handy; and they can also be used for handkerchiefs, especially where there are children in the car.

Mrs. G. F., Norwood, Ohio

This Way In

On entering a room where there are people, in the interests of poise, smoothness and convenience you should hesitate in the doorway for a moment. It gives you time to see who is there, where they are, and to locate your hostess. If you should burst into the room with a continuous movement, you would have to stop anyway a few steps further in and pirouette in the middle of the floor to get your bearings. Everyone would look up at you as you lunged about for something or somebody to light on and conversation would be momentarily paralyzed. — Margery Wilson in "Charm."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Cleveland reader shares the following message. The "list" referred to seems to be growing—and why not? It is by these that all members of the national puzzlers and cryptographers groups are known:

DRKN KNRM ZSCKFROBKRSC

R JQ WSRCW KS JUU JCSKNXF

CSQ UX EVBQX KS KNX

FJERUVP RCZFXJMRCW VRMK

—"SBF-OXJQ."

Factual Figuring

To the number of dozen in a gross——add the number of letters in the name of the so-called "automobile capital" of the United States——; subtract the number of fluid ounces in a gill——; multiply by the number of initial letters by which a certain extremely active Labor organization is known——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the national bird of the United States——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Let's try changing FATHER to MOTHER. Only 3 moves necessary.

It Sounds Hard, But —

A Waterbury, Conn., reader shares this problem: A fruit dealer has some oranges. A customer came in and bought ½ of all his oranges, plus ½ an orange. A second customer entered and purchased ½ of his remaining oranges, plus ½ an orange. A third customer bought ⅓ of the remaining oranges, plus ⅓ of an orange. Then the dealer was completely sold out, and he had cut NO orange. How many oranges did the dealer have at the start?

Mountain Peaks and Passes

Here's an opportunity to do a bit of mountain climbing in your easy chair. Try locating each of the mountains as shown by the first example checked.

1	Mont Blanc	India	
2	Everest	New Hampshire	
3	Matterhorn	Alps (French line)	1
4	Pike's Peak	Alaska	
5	Brenner Pass	California	
6	McKinley	Washington	
7	Washington	Nepal, Asia	
8	Khyber Pass	Colorado	
9	Shasta	Switzerland	
10	Rainier	Italy	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

The Imitator

Monitor Camera Club from Oliver Jacobsen, Seattle, Wash.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Observation

When your party is in full swing, ask all the girls to come out of the room. Then stretch a sheet across the room between the men and the door, about nine inches from the floor. Then girls stand behind this screen so that their shoes will be seen; and the game is to guess the owners of the shoes.

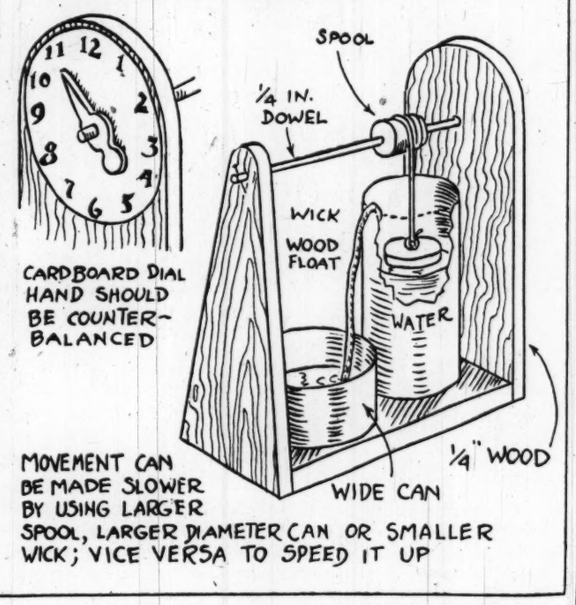
Surely this is a test of the observation of the usually unobservant male!—B. H., Melbourne, Australia.

Humility

The bird that soars on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest.
In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.
—Montgomery.

Make It Yourself

WATER CLOCK by Sib


SPOOL
¼ IN. DOWEL
WICK
WOOD FLOAT
WATER
CARDBOARD DIAL HAND SHOULD BE COUNTER-BALANCED
¼" WOOD
WIDE CAN
MOVEMENT CAN BE MADE SLOWER BY USING LARGER SPOOL, LARGER DIAMETER CAN OR SMALLER WICK; VICE VERSA TO SPEED IT UP

Quotation for Today

WOULDST thou know thyself, observe the actions of others. Wouldst thou other men know, look thou within thine own heart.—SCHILLER.

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: If you think you are up on current history, tell us quickly who is President of Cuba; or France.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Most of us don't want to hear anything more about strikes until the umpire starts calling them from behind the plate.

Punch: One of the great Russian chess masters has a long beard. As might be expected, he frequently sweeps the board.

Judge: We met a died-in-the-wool patriot the other day. He says he's sorry he has only one income to give to his country.

In Lighter Vein

Waste of Time

The inhabitants of a village, after a lot of trouble, had obtained a post office. It was situated in a general grocer's shop.

But every day complaints about the non-arrival of letters came through to the grocer. At last he got exasperated, and, pointing to a corner, cried:

"Look you—there is the bag, it's not half full yet, an' I'm not sending it away until I have it filled. Just a waste of time, I say."—Montreal Star.

Something Else Again

Sandy had been wooing Jean for some months, and, excepting that he was a bit economical with his money, she had found him satisfactory.

One day she called on him, and seizing the opportunity he asked, "Are you fond of moving pictures, Jean?"

"Aye!" she said, hopefully.

"Then, lass, maybe ye'll help me tae get hauf-a-dozen doon oot o' the attic."—Pearson's.

His Wedding

"Please, sir," said the clerk, "I'd like to have next week off if it is convenient."

"Oh, you would?" said his employer. "May I ask what for?"

"Well, my young lady is going on her honeymoon and I'd like to go with her."—Tit-Bits.

Literary Bent

Asked to paraphrase the sentence, "He had a decided literary bent," a city scholar gave this version:

"He was very round-shouldered through excessive writing."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Homage

When Queen Victoria was but a little girl she was instructed in court etiquette. "Tomorrow," she was told, "you will go to hear 'The Messiah' sung. When they come to the Hallelujah Chorus, we will all rise, but you are the Queen. You will remain seated."

The young Queen did as she was told. When the Hallelujah Chorus began, the audience arose, but Victoria remained seated. But presently they came to the words "And King of kings and Lord of lords." At this point the young Queen arose and bowed her head.

Thus did Victoria begin her reign.

Similar Views

The irate customer marched into the clothing shop.

"What kind of a business do you carry on here?" he demanded.

"What do you mean?" countered the proprietor. "What is wrong?"

"What's wrong?" howled the customer. "I bought a gray suit here and it didn't even last me two months."

"Is that so?" returned the proprietor. "Well, how about the $20 you paid for that suit? It didn't even last me two days."

Indefinite

"Well, sir," asked the modernistic artist, "what do you think of my paintings?"

"In all probability," replied the baffled critic after viewing the conglomeration of colors, "these pictures will be seen in museums long after Sargent, Bonheur and Valasquez are forgotten."

"Really?"

"Yes—but not before."

Recipe

Build yourself a strong-box,
Fashion each part with care,
Fit it with hasp and padlock,
Put all your troubles there.
Hide therein all your failures
As each bitter cup you quaff,
Lock all your heartaches within it,
Then sit on the lid and laugh.
—Montreal Herald.

Secrets

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cheerful Sentinel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wakefield, Mass.

Ralph, the young man of the family, occupied a bedroom whose windows were adjacent to the wide eaves over the roof of the ell. These eaves made a deep shelter which soon attracted a pair of pigeons.

The father pigeon had lost one foot, but "Cheerio," as Ralph came to call him, paid no attention to this handicap. Cheerfully and confidently he hopped about his work, helping to build a nest and later providing for the new baby pigeons with much efficiency.

Ralph found a daily inspiration in "Cheerio," and soon they were firm friends. During the following winter Ralph provided oatmeal and other treats on his window-sill, where "Cheerio" and his family dined happily.

The pigeon colony increased and in time became something of a problem. Ralph was awakened too early every morning by the prolonged cooing of the birds; and other members of the family expressed a desire to be rid of the feathered flock. It was suggested that wire screening be placed over the eaves, preventing the pigeons from nesting there in the spring. But the thought of brave and resourceful "Cheerio" losing his home, made Ralph stand against this plan. Then very late one night, "Cheerio" awoke Ralph by hopping about the window-sill in great agitation, and making distressed sounds. Ralph went to the window and saw smoke coming from the eaves. The smell of fire was discernible.

Rushing to the attic over the ell, Ralph found that a fire had started in a storage closet. It was quickly extinguished, with practically no damage to the house.

"Cheerio" had found a practical demonstration for his gratitude.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reporting Board Minutes

Question: (a) Our bylaws read: "At every regular business meeting of the members, the report of the minutes of the board shall be used." What is considered "the report"?

(b) Also could a member at the meeting request that the entire minutes be used and ask for a vote on this motion? Would not this change need to be made through an amendment only?

Answer: The writer is unable to state what a "report of the minutes" could be. Perhaps it refers to a digest of action taken by the board. If it means that, the minutes should be read, and these properly include the names of those present at a board meeting, and, unless waived by vote or common consent, the names of the makers of motions.

(b) By a two-thirds vote the members can require the minutes of the board to be read, regardless of the interpretation of this bylaw. See answer in the Monitor, Oct. 22, 1935.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: With this contribution I am going to add another nom de plume to the rapidly increasing list—"Our Beam."

Factual Figuring: 12 plus 7 (Detroit) minus 4, times 3 (C. I. O.) divided by 3 (eagle) equals 9.

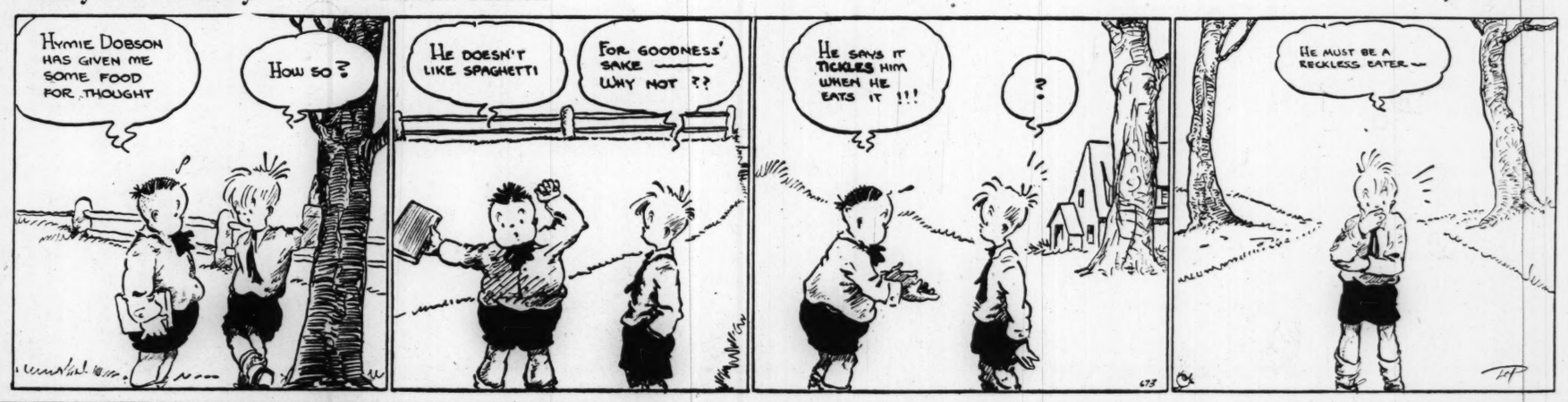
Letter Changing: Father, bather, bother, mother.

It Sounds Hard, But—: 7 oranges.

Mountain Peaks and Passes: Mont Blanc—Alps (French Line); Everest—Nepal, Asia; Matterhorn—Switzerland; Pike's Peak—Colorado; Brenner Pass—Italy; McKinley—Alaska; Washington—New Hampshire; Khyber Pass—India; Shasta—California; Rainier—Washington.

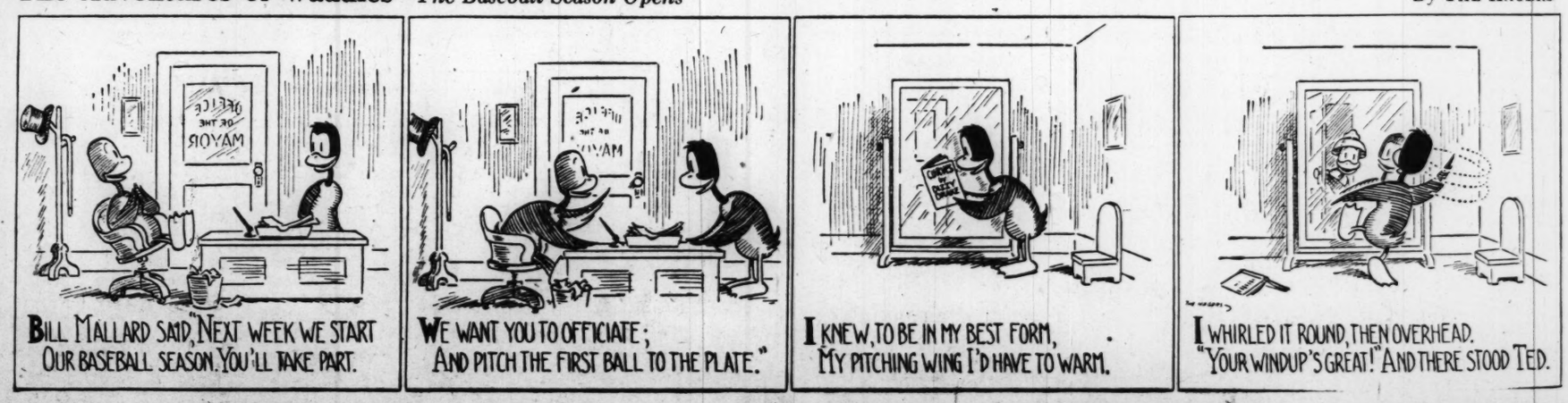
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ticklish Business*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON HAS GIVEN ME SOME FOOD FOR THOUGHT
HOW SO?
HE DOESN'T LIKE SPAGHETTI
FOR GOODNESS' SAKE —— WHY NOT ??
HE SAYS IT TICKLES HIM WHEN HE EATS IT !!!
?
HE MUST BE A RECKLESS EATER —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Baseball Season Opens*

By THE HAGERS


BILL MALLARD SAID, "NEXT WEEK WE START OUR BASEBALL SEASON. YOU'LL TAKE PART.
WE WANT YOU TO OFFICIATE; AND PITCH THE FIRST BALL TO THE PLATE."
I KNEW, TO BE IN MY BEST FORM, MY PITCHING WING I'D HAVE TO WARM.
I WHIRLED IT ROUND, THEN OVERHEAD. "YOUR WINDUP'S GREAT!" AND THERE STOOD TED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whose Move?

ONCE a wise man was called in to settle a dispute between two partners. Both seemed adamant. There appeared to be no disposition to reach a middle ground on which they could proceed with their business. The mediator said: "The one who is nearest right will be first to seek agreement." He knew that both were fair and generous men. If one broke the ice with even a small concession the other would make a contribution in turn.

Of course the method would not succeed in matters of clear-cut right and wrong or with men who felt that they alone knew what was right. But it is a procedure eminently fitted to the composing of political differences where nearly always the choice is that of finding the wisest means for achieving a given end. Particularly is it applicable to the present constitutional issue in the United States. For here the generally agreed upon end is an expansion of federal powers to permit the national government to deal with certain national problems. The choice is between methods of changing the Constitution.

And the Executive and the Judiciary may be fairly taken as the two partners seeking a middle ground on which they can proceed with their mutual enterprise. We believe both capable of making concessions to insure the successful continuance of government under the Constitution. Certainly in the Wagner Act decisions the Supreme Court—while maintaining all its judicial integrity—has shown that willingness to "do its part in making democracy successful," which President Roosevelt in his last annual message to Congress said the people were asking of the court. Whose is the next step?

Constable—Nationalist

THAT true nationalism in art is entirely compatible with internationalism is one of the most striking facts brought home by the centenary of the greatest of English landscape painters, John Constable, now being celebrated in London.

Constable is perhaps the most typically English of all artists. He never painted a picture that could conceivably have been inspired anywhere else but in the southern half of Britain. His mills reflected in quiet streams, his cathedral spires soaring into the skies beyond water-logged meadows, his village carts jogging slowly home along deep-rutted roads, all breathe the very air and temper of the English countryside.

Theoretically, one might expect paintings such as these to have a purely national and even local appeal. Yet it was not in England, but in France, that Constable first secured honor and popularity. Long before anyone but personal friends thought highly of Constable's work in Britain, Charles X of France presented him with a gold medal, and an exhibition of his work met with great success in Lille.

The truth is that genuine nationalism, a love for one's own country, and an admiration for its achievements and its characteristic quality, arouse no resentment in other lands. It is when this praise of one's own nation is made to imply scorn of others that it becomes a potential cause of disruption and discord.

It'll All Come Out in the Wash

GLORIES of the family clothes yard of bygone Mondays bid fair to burgeon upon the landscape once again. Visions of those spritely silhouettes of "ma" and "pa" and all the "kiddies" kicking on the line, their frankness to April's breeze unfurled, will be something more than a nostalgic apparition of our homey yesterdays if the latest plans of the textile trade do not go astray.

It seems that the cotton industry has fallen on steam-heated days. The sizzling radiator has thrown the song of the loom off key to such an extent that the British Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturing Association has launched a less-heat, more-clothes campaign. In short, the textile trade seems to be trying to flag a slump by waving old-fashioned red flannels in the face of waning business.

Needless to say, modern methods are constantly stepping on the train of the cloth makers. Take, for example, those frivolous little wheels of paper lace that adorn the modern board. On second thought, don't take them. That, at least, is the appeal just voiced by Mr. Thomas Ashurst, spokesman for the British spinners, who much prefers the public to take the voluminous table coverlet in vogue at a time when wax fruit lent local color to nearly every dining-room landscape. The public would do well to take a full-length look in the mirror before discarding today's streamlined styles for the monstrous modes of those lavender-tinted times when hoop skirts and bustles were in full bloom and the well-dressed woman piled on enough petticoats to outsail the Cutty Sark in a fair breeze.

Unquestionably technological advancements have made it hot for the cotton trade. In improving their once threadbare business, it is only natural that the spinners should sigh for the good old days. But people's enlightened emancipation from the sagging frills of outmoded fashion is not to be laid aside as lightly as one this time each year discards the tattered trophies of November bargain expeditions. A hasty glance through any family album should be sufficient to convince even the most sentimental stylist the looms must sing a more modern tune.

No Joke

A SIT-DOWN strike of a few hours in the Olds motor works of Lansing Mich., is said by Homer Martin, United Automobile Workers' president, to have started "as a joke." Men in one department finished their production schedule ten minutes before quitting time and laughingly "sat down." Others around them thought it was a strike and stopped work also.

The incident shows how very much too easy it is to start this sort of thing. This short work stoppage is said to be the thirty-first interruption by impulsive, unauthorized local action in various of the General Motor Company plants since the labor settlement was signed between that corporation and the union.

Union officials naturally come in for criticism under such circumstances as being unable to control the action of their own followers. The criticism is partly valid, but there are some other relevant circumstances which should be known by those who make it and which indicate that the responsibility does not all fall in one place.

It is common knowledge in labor circles that strikes are most difficult to restrain in newly organized industries and among partly organized workers. It takes a considerable process of union education to get many to understand that true collective bargaining is essentially peaceful. Too often the recruit's first question is, "When do we strike?"

One reason for this is that men in mass production industries where unionism for years has been sternly repressed have seen union nuclei broken up by strategic discharges and by the activities of industrial spies whose methods of worming paid traitors into union official positions have been exposed in the La Follette Committee hearings. The result is a habit of thinking, "Win while you can or you'll be crushed and scattered." The very efforts to prevent independent organization hitherto, make it too much to expect that effective and responsible organization can blossom full-blown overnight.

Another interesting factor in the motor industry and some others is that with the revival of business a predominant amount of hiring is said to have been among young men able to keep up with a fast production line rather than among seasoned and steadier workers. Youths with no one to think of but themselves are more ready to lay down their tools for the sake of excitement than are older men with family responsibilities.

Yes, the sit-down is deplorable. It is too easily abused. So are some of the weapons by which the worker's right to bargain through representatives of his own choosing has been circumvented. Strikes on one hand and repression on the other have come to a point at which they cease to be funny.

What Price Gold?

IN AN economic, no less than a political, sense the Presidency of the United States provides the most influential voice of the day. A few days ago, Mr. Roosevelt said that the price of copper was too high. In all world markets the price of copper fell. Even other high prices that he did not mention proceeded to decline on the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt might be contemplating restraint over a wider field.

This presidential procedure was exercised when he assumed office in 1933. However, in those days, when most prices were at depression lows, he "talked up prices." The habit was often the prelude to putting up prices by monetary and other means. For this reason the new habit of "talking down prices" is regarded in market circles as the harbinger of things to come. Particularly has this expectation been related to the price of gold.

The price of gold was fixed in the devaluation law of 1934. The President was then authorized to devalue the dollar to within 50 and 60 per cent of the old parity in gold. He chose 59.06 per cent. Will he now make any change? Twice he has denied that he is contemplating it; twice Secretary Morgenthau has endorsed the denial. This protestation, however, has not stilled the guessing, which consumed most of the session of the World Bank at Basel on Monday.

The world financiers, indeed, discovered a loophole in the devaluation law to which attention has repeatedly been drawn in our financial comment. This is a provision that the President could order the buying of gold "at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous in the public interest . . . any provision of the law relating to the maintenance of parity . . . to the contrary notwithstanding."

The effect of this item is to obliterate the restraints upon presidential action. The devaluation law sets devaluation within the limits of a 50- and 60-cent dollar. Under the "loophole," it could be put anywhere. This is important because the trend of discussion nowadays is that the President cannot put up the 59.06-cent dollar beyond 60 cents without an additional grant of power from Congress.

How great are the President's monetary powers! No wonder that his voice makes world bourses quake!

"SPENDING Habits of Nation Go Under New Deal Scrutiny," a headline says.

And vice versa.

They Cover the World

Book News of the Day

A PICTURE, so the story goes, was once taken of Calvin Coolidge pressing a button. The idea was to use it for all occasions where the President started this, or opened that. It was, in short, a picture to end pictures of Mr. Coolidge pressing buttons.

WE COVER THE WORLD (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3) may serve a similar purpose. It is a book to end books about foreign correspondents. For there has been, in recent months, too much "I am my own best hero" between boards.

Eugene Lyons, who edited this volume to which sixteen first-line foreign correspondents contribute, had a better idea. He explains:

> Even at the risk of detracting from the glamorous do-and-dare version of the correspondent . . . we must recall that risking his neck is only one of his prerogatives. He risks . . . his conscience as well, and the melodrama of his life is not all on the physical plane. His real adventure is infinitely larger and deeper. It is the adventure of watching critical events unroll under his eyes, of penetrating to the motives of individuals and nations, of being himself subjected to the influences of history in flux.

Thus, although there are several chapters of minor adventure in a major key, the bulk of "We Cover the World's" 400 pages presents an illuminating picture of the countries in which its newspaper-authors have worked.

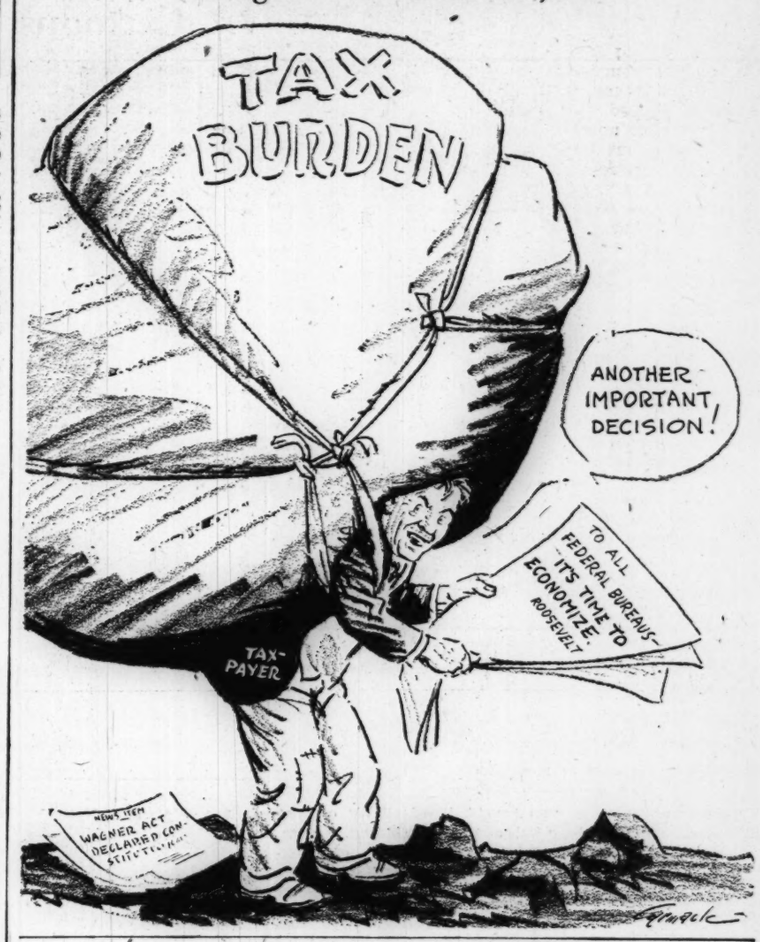
Perhaps one of the most complete vignettes is "My Russian Adventure," by William Henry Chamberlin, one of four correspondents in the volume whose dispatches have appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. His definition of the Soviet system as "inverted class tyranny" is the objective conclusion of one who originally approached the Russian experiment sympathetically, but who found that its bigotry and discrimination transformed him into "a thoroughly unrepentant liberal and democrat for life."

One may disagree with the somewhat profane Negley Farson, late of the Chicago Daily News, in his assessment of Gandhi as a rank materialist. And one may feel that George Seldes, free-lance for nearly a decade, does not tell the whole story when he protests biased official press information.

But it is impossible to read of Randall Gould's 1923 "Earthquake Extras" of the Japan Times, printed on a hand press in Tokyo for the "Smallest Net Paid Circulation on Earth," without gaining both some knowledge of the Far East and some balanced idea of what foreign news reporting is really like.

Yet the book needs to be approached mainly for its facts. As one instance, Webb Miller, chief of the United Press in Europe, looks at the Iberian peninsula and concludes: "Poor Spain, Poor Europe—yes, poor Human Race!" Clearly this is a generalization based on incomplete evidence. For the newspaper man, as someone said of the historian, so often is concerned with "unusual and therefore relatively unimportant" details. Gx.

It Ought to Be Unanimous, Too



A Fig for Adventure

IT IS raining here in the tropics, and my adventure has turned sour. If it had not been for some of those colorful travel folders and several books about the charms of distant places, I should be at home. I wish I were. As it is, I have not seen "the languorous tropic isles" or the "beckoning beaches and swaying palms," as advertised. All I can see is gray sheets of water; and I am told that it rained for eighteen days last month. I cannot write home about my adventures, because I have had none. And I say, "a fig for adventure!"

Yesterday I met a man bound up the Amazon to do some business connected with rubber. If that is adventure, he did not seem to be enjoying it, for I can't remember ever having seen a more morose individual. "Native life comes and goes in a blaze of sunshine, color, and laughter," the travel folder says, but I have been talking to a man who is a driller and rigger for one of the big oil companies in Venezuela, and he often exiles himself for months at a time with natives; everywhere he goes he has to carry a revolver at his belt. Personally, I wouldn't be interested.

* * *

At the next table to mine in this little old hotel are three engineers down here to supervise a building project. When they were in college they probably dreamed of being sent to the tropics to do just that. They regarded it as adventure justifying all the hard work required to fit themselves for the responsibility. But now their whole conversation seems to concern which of them can complete his part of the project first, and get back home. They talk about what things they will do, what they will have to eat, what they will buy, where they will go. And at another table is one of their countrymen, resident representative of a large firm at home. He is engaged in a feud with the engineers, so they do not speak. It might as well all be in a New York boarding house, except that the food here is worse, and there is no escape from it.

There isn't even anything to read. The "library" is limited to Steamship Sailings, the American Exporter, the Manchester Guardian Weekly (six months old), three frayed copies of the Saturday Evening Post, and, so help me, six travel folders!

The only thing to do in the evening, after dinner, is to talk about things until 9:30, when everyone is so bored that bed is inevitable. One engineer delivers a monologue every evening at eight, admission free, about how he built the Alaskan Railroad, assisted by one or two other men. Another tells harrowing experiences in the back country where man's invasion is stoutly contested by the native fauna. Last night we had a new performer, a big, handsome man who wrings concessions from governments everywhere, knows exactly what is going on in the chancelleries of the world, and advises rulers what to do. It may not have been wholly true, but it was better than any story in Steamship Sailings, so we listened.

* * *

The stars here are beautiful at night, or so I am told. And so are the sunsets, and the blue sea; the breezes are balmy and sweet, and peace and quiet pervades. All that is what I read in a book about this particular place. But the other night I met the man who wrote the book! I also almost met the man who found a little island of his own, where he could be king, escape taxes, and live in a perfect climate. Unfortunately he left last week to accept a job in New York.

I'll be going home myself next week, and I think I will stay for a while. Adventure is overrated. Real adventurers say that adventurers do not have adventures because they plan their adventures too carefully in advance to have anything unexpected happen. The unexpected is what makes adventure, so that theoretically it is only the blunderer who has adventures, unless he deliberately goes out to seek them and make them in order to write about them—in which case he is no adventurer at all.

Real adventure is near at hand, anyway, in the little things, in friendships, in thoughts, and in ideas. The great adventurers are the men and women who go exploring in the realm of ideas. They have great experiences, perhaps without leaving their chairs. But they have to impose a strict discipline upon themselves, and that is why few of us have such adventures. We enjoy our comfort too much.

My idea is to relax in a comfortable chair on a screened porch, attached to a small cottage, and overlooking a quiet lake somewhere. Then give me a book to read and I'll be satisfied. What book? Oh, well—do you happen to have a good story of adventure? R. W. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Bargains in Happiness

By Frank L. Perrin

SPRING is coming, or has already arrived, in northern latitudes everywhere, and with it comes the season for clearing the accumulations which, left untouched, might mar the beauty of homes and farms and parks and playgrounds if revealed in the searching light of summer. The supervising genius of the home observes the seasonal routine faithfully and cheerfully. Out of doors the same orderly procedure follows. There is something new all about us, something to be enjoyed and something to be shared.

It is of these latter things that thought may wisely and profitably be given. We discover them if we take account of the accumulated blessings which are ours, the blessings which, perhaps, we have not been thoughtful enough to share with others. The woman who gave of her meal and oil she had planned to serve for herself and her son, by that sharing renewed, in a time of dire need, the supply which was all but exhausted. She had not far to look to discover what she might give to her visitor. She shared, without reserve, all that she had.

There is always the more or less remote possibility that many of us do not give or offer to give freely and spontaneously because of the mistaken belief that those in need of these very things of which they themselves do not realize the lack may resent proffered help. Our own experiences, it must be agreed, do not justify this excuse. In the spirit in which we give or share will that which is offered be received.

* * *

Of what, reasonably, do those who share with others give most, that of which they have little or of that of which they possess much? Of course one gives of that of which he realizes that he possesses an abundance. It is of these things, therefore, that we should take frequent account and make wise and generous appraisal. Strange as it may seem, all, without an important exception, discover that they are possessors of almost untold riches, these comprising the very things so greatly needed by others, and the very things which can be shared without loss.

Fortunate indeed are those who come, gradually or quickly, to this realization, for by this process they discover that in the generous sharing they themselves are, in turn, greatly enriched by the spontaneous multiplication of the good things they scatter along their pathway. These may not be dollars, or lands, or houses, or creature comforts. Why should they be? Those do not grow, unless they bless, from the seeds sown. The man of whom we read had only the ambition to build larger barns in which to store and hoard the things which he believed he possessed.

Today thoughtful persons everywhere, in both the New World and the Old, are giving serious consideration to the problem posed by actual or imagined lack, by those unemployed, and those unemployable. The need seems to be for things, and ever for more and more things. We have not yet learned, apparently, that there are other mediums of exchange or transfer besides these physical or material things represented by money or its equivalent. Those without vision continue to contribute, through taxes or gifts, in the coin of the realm, while those claiming this bounty continue to receive, gratefully or resentfully, often feeling that they should receive more, all losing the realization that that which actually enriches is being withheld.

* * *

Perhaps there is no royal road, plainly marked, leading the unobserving to a solution of the perplexing problem which concerns us all. But as we pause along the way and discover that the formulas and rules so long used have failed to produce the results desired, we begin, if we are wise and thoughtful, to look about us for a better way. In the experience of many this way has been discovered and followed. It is no secret way, for its markings have become familiar to those who have traveled it. Centuries ago the guideposts were planted and indelibly marked. It is only that so many of us have failed to see that we have gone so far astray.

And yet it is not difficult for any of us, if we so desire, to retrace our steps and regain our bearings. This is why, in this new season of the new year, while the need seems still to be great, it is desirable to recall, each of us individually, our own adventures in giving and sharing, not of things and money, but of the gifts of happiness which have been ours. It is safe to say that no one is without the quite recent recollection of such experiences. Still the temptation is to declare a moratorium upon sharing. When we yield to this we stop the flow and at once are the losers.

The Wide Horizon

Tackling the Big Little Things

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SAO PAULO

IF I had written this article yesterday I should have dipped my pen in vitriol and announced to the world in general that Brazil was a lost country, that its people were hopelessly inefficient, tantalizingly irritating, and that all the fine plans of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the recent Inter-American Peace Conference should be dropped at once. Why waste time establishing closer cultural relations with a people who can't do the least thing sensibly?

Yesterday, because I had just moved to a new house, I had to make certain arrangements (monetary, of course) to see that our mail be delivered, that our rubbish be carried away by individuals hired by the city and nation to do just those things. Then yesterday, too, I apparently committed a crime. At least that is the way I thought about it when I returned from suffering "humiliatingly exasperating experiences." I had spent the day in making the "final" arrangements to drive a car. I say *final* because the negotiations between me and the State had begun many weeks before. In addition to paying three times as much for license plates and a driving license as one does in New York City, I had to pay a broker, or two, and fee employees along an interminable route before.

* * *

I emerged with numbers *sealed* to my car and a *temporary* driving license which will last me seven days. Because a police department official and my broker "forgot," I had to make two trips to a distant part of the city before I could get my plates glued and sealed to the chassis. And I had to address an imposing letter, full of revenue stamps over which I had to sign my name *just so*, to the Mayor of this city of a million asking him if he would please give me a duplicate of a driving license I had lost.

Then I learned that one of my difficulties was due to a conflict between city, municipal, state and federal laws and decrees which regulate traffic in the city and that those most responsible for regulating the traffic were about to wash their hands of the whole business because they and the other authorities could not establish a modus vivendi.

It was while I was studying these senseless reactions of mine to small matters which at the time loomed so extremely large that I realized that it is precisely in this realm that cultural rapprochement can and must do its most important work. For many years I had written articles criticizing those who had had just such reactions as mine. I told them that it was not fair to judge Latin America by American standards. I said that things were different in Latin America and that though many things were exasperating, there were compensations.

Specifically I compared my experiences in New York City, where millions of cars operate and have operated for many decades and where the sheer magnitude of the problem has forced the powers-that-be to be extremely efficient, with a city where there are few cars, relatively speaking, and where these are mostly of recent origin. I forgot that this latter fact accounts for the extreme courtesy and kindness of the local traffic officers who will help you park your car, tell you nicely when you are wrong, help you in other ways. While in New York, again, the multitude of cars demands a cool and objective efficiency of the traffic officers who have no time to be neighborly.

* * *

With respect to the mailman and the refuse collector I forgot several things. This city has grown so fast that public services have been unable to keep pace with the development. The men are overworked. They are also underpaid and undernourished and it is the habit here to tip almost everyone. They don't know whether the new residents come from Brazil or Timbuctoo and if tips are not forthcoming they do their work with little or no enthusiasm. And I forgot for the moment that when I made arrangements to change my light, gas and water from the old house to the new that it was the purely Brazilian of these three concerns which fixed me up in the least time, refunded my first deposit immediately and not eight days later as the American and English companies required. They also gave me water before I got light and gas.

Though there may be no mathematical means for striking a perfect balance, these illustrations suggest that compensations exist and that there may be plausible explanations for failures in those fields where the visitor expects to find maximum efficiency.

The clash between two peoples seems to be primarily in this realm of superficial routine matters. In the more important and profound activities of life there is little difference and very rarely do clashes occur. This might suggest, then, that the great need in bringing about closer understanding among peoples is a cultural rapprochement which provides interpretations and explanation of those superficial and often irritating differences. When I come to know and understand Brazilian civilization as do the Brazilians I shall not be so frightfully upset by little things which annoy me now. That is the function of cultural rapprochement, and the Inter-American Peace Conference accepted thirty projects to promote it in America.